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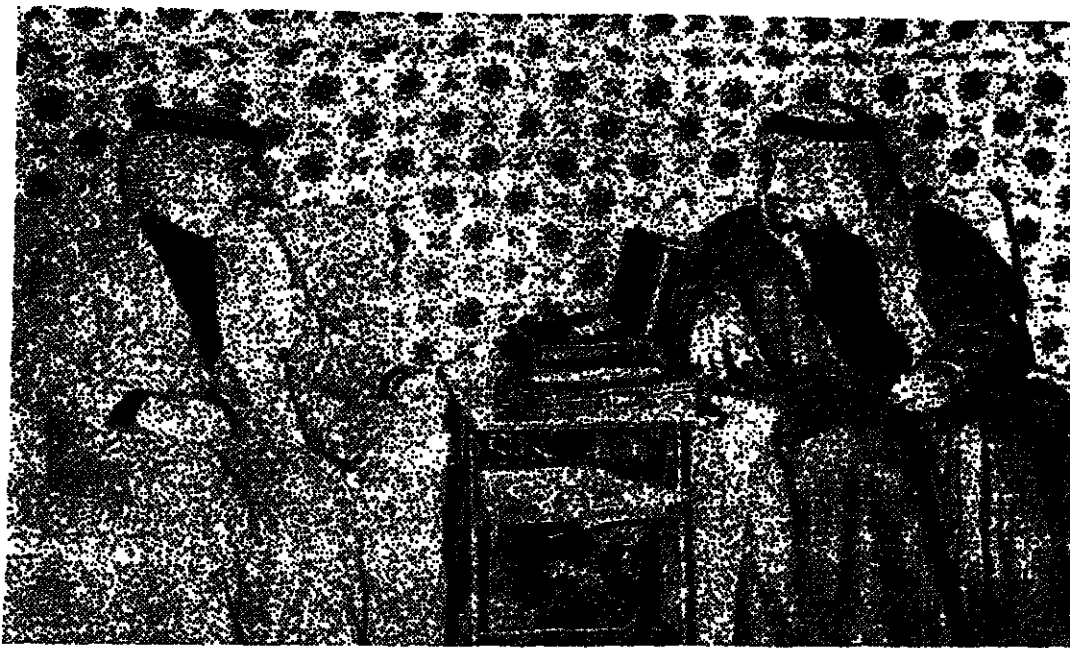
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TUESDAY 23 JANUARY 1979 • JEDDAH • 25 SAFAR 1399 A.H.

FOURTEEN PAGES — ONE RIYAL

Meets Khaled, Fahd

## Hussein arrives on visit



JORDANIAN MONARCH: King Khaled Monday receiving Jordan's King Hussein who arrived on a visit to the Kingdom.

ROYAL CAMP, Jan. 22 (SPA) — King Khaled Monday received at his desert camp near Riyadh King Hussein of Jordan who is on a private visit to the Kingdom.

He was joined by Crown Prince Fahd who had arrived at the camp earlier in the day to meet the Jordanian monarch. Also present were Prince Abdullah — second deputy premier and commander of the National Guard, Prince Sultan, minister of defense and aviation and

Prince Saud, foreign minister who returned from talks in Germany early Monday morning. A number of other princes, ministers and senior officials were also present.

King Hussein was accompanied by his Prime Minister Mudar Badran, and Sharif Abdul Hamid Sharaf, chief of the royal cabinet.

King Khaled gave a luncheon banquet in honor of the Jordanian monarch and his delegation.

Earlier in the day, the Jordanian Royal Palace said King Hussein's talks with King Khaled would cover the Middle East, developments in Iran and the resolutions of the Baghdad summit.

A statement said King Hussein will also discuss Saudi financial aid to Jordan. The statement revealed that Jordan has already received \$60 million as part of the financial aid earmarked for it by the Baghdad summit.

## Iran army chief pledges support for Bakhtiar govt.

TEHRAN, Jan. 22 (Agencies) — Iran's military chief warned Monday the nation was in grave danger and called on his men to "overcome their sentiments" and defend the Bakhtiar government.

The unprecedented radio appeal by Gen. Abbas Gharabaghi, chief of staff of the imperial armed forces, came as troops backed by armor broke up clashes between pro-and anti-Shah gangs in Rezaieh.

State radio said the clashes left five dead and 25 injured, and that the city, located near the Turkish frontier, "looked like a war torn city."

Witnesses reported gunfire in the streets at dusk.

Gharabaghi issued his appeal after telling reporters in Tehran that the 430,000-man armed forces stood firmly behind Prime Minister Shahpour Bakhtiar in the face of his challenge by religious leader Ayatollah Khomeini.

Khomeini plans to return to Iran on Friday and has vowed to replace the constitutional monarchy with an Islamic republic.

His pledge represents not only a challenge to Bakhtiar but to the armed forces whose high command remains loyal to the Shah.

"In this sensitive period of history, I would like to remind you that the unity, security and well-being of the people are in danger," Gharabaghi said.

"In these chaotic days the spirit, love of country and discipline of Iranian soldiers, well known all over the world,

give reassurance that all of you will not hesitate in performing your duties," he said.

Gharabaghi said "elements with bad intentions" were seeking to infiltrate the ranks of the military "and create difficulties."

He appealed to young enlisted soldiers, many of whom are believed to have deep respect for Khomeini, "to make the best use of the experience of their commanders."

"The servants of the imperial armed forces, with decisive will and patriotism, will overcome their sentiments and will endeavor more than before to support the legal government," he said.

In Rezaieh, troops backed by armor moved in to break up barricades erected by the demonstrators.

"The entire armed forces stand fully behind the legal and constitutional government," Gharabaghi told reporters.

Khomeini has called Bakhtiar's government illegal because it was appointed by the Shah.

Millions of his followers are expected Friday to welcome the religious leader, whose mass movement forced the Shah to leave the country on an indefinite vacation, which many observers believe will end in permanent exile.

In Paris, meanwhile, Jalal Tehrani, head of the regency council established to look after crown interests in the Shah's absence, announced he was resigning.

(Continued on back page)

## Fateh official killed in booby-trap blast



SLAIN LEADER: Stock picture of Fateh leader Ali Hassan Salameh (Abu Hassan) who was killed in a Beirut explosion Monday. (Wirephoto)

BEIRUT, Jan. 22 (Agencies) — A Palestinian commando leader listed by the Israelis as the mastermind of the 1972 Munich attack was killed Monday night, along with four of his aides, when a radio-controlled bomb exploded in west Beirut.

The Fateh commando organization said in a statement that Ali Hassan Salameh (Abu Hassan) died when the bomb exploded as he and his aides were driving by.

Abu Hassan was in charge of personal security for Fateh leader Yasser Arafat, who is also chairman of the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO).

The Israelis blamed Abu Hassan for the Olympic Games attack at Munich in September, 1972, in which 11 members of the Israeli team were killed.

First reports on the Beirut blast said a number of people were hurt when the remote-controlled bomb went off.

The Fateh statement did not say who was responsible for the explosion. But Palestinian officials privately blamed the Israelis.

Fateh vowed that the death of Abu Hassan would not go unavenged.

The last previous attempt on the life of a commando leader occurred last November when Fateh Central Committee member Khaled al-Wazir

narrowly escaped a bomb blast in south Lebanon.

Palestinian officials said the blast that killed Abu Hassan and his bodyguards occurred when a truckload of explosives parked in a crowded West Beirut street was detonated.

"At least six and maybe as many as 12 civilians were also killed," said an official at the PLO news agency Wafa.

A doctor at the American University Hospital in Beirut said the commando leader was (Continued on back page)

## Intensive bargaining reported at PNC meeting in Damascus

DAMASCUS, Jan. 22 (R) — Palestinian leaders were locked in a crucial power struggle here Monday as radical commando groups challenged the authority of their overall chief, Yasser Arafat.

Radical Palestinian sources reported intensive bargaining behind closed doors over the composition of a new executive committee, the supreme body of the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO).

The debate took place on the

final day of a conference of the Palestine National Council (PNC), the equivalent of a parliament-in-exile, which is expected to reaffirm PLO rejection of Egyptian-Israeli peace moves and to call for stopping up guerrilla warfare against Israel.

The sources said Arafat was under strong pressure to relinquish control of the committee from splinter groups which have disagreed with his

comparatively moderate policies.

"Arafat is fighting a rear-guard action but he has powerful support and the final outcome is still in the balance," one source said.

According to the radicals, three seats had been allocated to Arafat and leaders of his Fateh commando organization and five to other groups, and they were now haggling over independent representatives who could swing the balance either way.

The sources said the number of independents was likely to be cut from nine in the previous 15-man committee to four, thereby reducing the size of the executive.

They said one independent seat had been taken over by the hardline Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine (PFLP). They said another independent casualty would be Abdul Mohsen Abu Maizer, the senior PLO spokesman and a close confidant of Arafat.

Observers said the political bargaining was not expected to have any immediate effect on key PLO policies directed by Arafat since he would retain his power-base at the head of Fateh, by far the biggest commando group.

## Atherton's Israeli talks bogged down

TEL AVIV, Jan. 22 (Agencies) — Efforts to revive Israeli-Egyptian peace negotiations Monday appeared tangled in legalistic argument about a precise definition of the term "unprovoked aggression."

United States special envoy Alfred Atherton and his aides struggled to frame a definition which would satisfy both the Israelis and the Egyptians, official sources said.

After more talks Monday with an Israeli team headed by Dr. Elihu Ben-Elissar, director of the prime minister's office, Atherton called an adjournment to ask for advice from Washington.

The definition was required in connection with the disputed

Article Six of the draft peace treaty which Egypt has declined to sign without having modifications attached in a side letter.

The article states that the treaty would have priority over Egypt's previous pacts with Arab states. But President Anwar Sadat insists that Egypt should retain the right to help Arab countries in the event of Israeli aggression.

Ben-Elissar told reporters after a 90-minute meeting with the U.S. envoy: "We continued to formulate a number of ideas and there was slight progress... the talks will continue until we complete the journey."

After his latest meeting with the Israeli delegation, Atherton (Continued on back page)

## Hundreds of civilians flee S. Lebanon artillery duels

BEIRUT, Jan. 22 (Agencies) — Hundreds of Lebanese fled from their homes Monday as heavy artillery and rocket exchanges raged for the second successive day along the border with Israel.

A communiqué by the Palestinian high command in Beirut accused Israel and its right-wing Lebanese allies in south Lebanon of starting the latest, boy armament.

The Israeli military command retrained from any immediate comment on the Palestinian charge, but military sources in Tel Aviv said it appeared all the shooting was taking place north of the border, between the Palestinians and the rightist militias.

Provincial Lebanese authorities said two Lebanese civilians were killed and three were wounded in the renewed shelling. They said the barrage accelerated the exodus of the population that started Sunday in the region of Nabatiyeh, the provincial capital, 12 kms north of the border.

A spokesman for the governor of south Lebanon said the shelling was much heavier than Sunday.

"It is a relentless barrage that covered four other villages in addition to Arroun and Nabatiyeh. The village of Aishieh took a terrible beating," the Lebanese spokesman added.

Arroun and Aishieh were hit by Israeli helicopter borne troops that struck against commando held positions in south Lebanon last Friday, leaving an estimated 50 persons dead in their wake.

The commander of the rightist militia, Maj. Saad Haddad, confirmed that his forces were involved in the artillery firing.

Marjayoun, the radio said.

The Palestinian news agency Wafa said Israeli warplanes had been driven out of south Lebanese airspace by Palestinian-least anti-aircraft fire.

The shelling of Nabatiyeh continued into the afternoon, the agency said, accusing Israel of trying to create a pretext for "another major aggression against south Lebanon."



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To 21-2-1399 Hegra 19-1-1979 Gregorian

COMMODITY FREIGHT TONS DISCHARGED

<b>1. FOODSTUFFS</b>	
Flour/Wheat	—
Maize	—
Barley	—
Rice	454
Sugar	5993
Tea	—
Other Foods	7217
Fruit	597
Chicken	342
Meat	114
Eggs	—
Sub-Total for Foodstuffs:	14717
<b>2. CONSTRUCTION MATERIALS</b>	
Cement	51364
Steel	15236
Timber	3010
General Building Materials	20962
Sub-Total for Construction Materials:	90572
<b>3. VEHICLES</b>	
Vehicles in Number	1732
Vehicles in Tons	29104
<b>4. LIVESTOCK</b>	
Number of Head	—
<b>5. OTHER GENERAL CARGO</b>	
	79211

TOTAL DISCHARGED:  
(A) 231604 Tons Cargo  
(B) 1732 Vehicles in Number  
(C) — Head of Livestock

## Syria doubles defense budget

DAMASCUS, Jan. 22 (Agencies) — Syria will almost double its defense spending to eight billion Syrian pounds (about \$2.5 billion) under its new budget presented to the people's assembly (parliament) Sunday night.

The budget, announced by Prime Minister Muhammad Ali Hafez, amounts to 22,591 million Syrian pounds (about \$5.64 billion), an increase of 111 million Syrian pounds (\$28 million) over last year's budget.

Hafez said the defense allocations were designed to develop Syria's defense potential and the training and equipment of its armed forces, and to consolidate the country's pan-Arab role.

"Conditions surrounding us and the region require a powerful community that is able to resist and stand fast," Hafez said.

"Our national advance towards unity also requires that

we should have the ability to confront Zionist plans and resist surrender, anti-unionist trends," he added.

Syria's defense allocations last year amounted to \$1,122 million.

The record budget announcement coincided with efforts by Syria and Iraq to merge in a single state.

Rulers of both countries said the projected union was designed to "restore the strategic balance of power in the Middle East after Egypt's exit from Arab ranks."

According to the latest estimates of the London-based International Institute for Strategic Studies, Syria has a standing army of 227,900 men. Iraq has a 212,000-man army.

Together the two countries can field an armored force of 4,300 tanks and an air force of 731 combat planes. These include a Syrian squadron of MiG-27 fighters, the most sophisticated warplane in the So-

viet arsenal according to the institute.

Hafez said the government would spend 11,031,957,000 Syrian pounds (about \$2.75 billion) on investment and 600 million Syrian pounds (\$150 million) on stabilizing the prices of staple foods.

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To 21-2-1399 Hegra 19-1-1979 Gregorian

COMMODITY FREIGHT TONS DISCHARGED

<b>1. FOODSTUFFS</b>	
Flour/Wheat	17136
Maize	3853
Rice	7682
Sugar	—
Tea	1226
Various Foodstuffs	46399
Fruit	19851
Poultry	7134
Meat	2450
Eggs	—
Sub-Total for Foodstuffs:	105731
<b>2. CONSTRUCTION MATERIALS</b>	
Cement	24193
Steel	14218
Timber	8913
General Building Materials	138109
Sub-Total for Construction Materials:	185433
<b>3. VEHICLES</b>	
Vehicles in number	1913
Vehicles in Tons	25021
<b>4. LIVESTOCK</b>	
Number of Head	14876
<b>5. OTHER GENERAL CARGO</b>	
	124554

TOTAL DISCHARGED:  
(A) 440739 Tons Cargo  
(B) 1913 Vehicles in Number  
(C) 14876 Head of Livestock

## Planning minister says

## Saudi projects beset by rising costs

JEDDAH, Jan. 22 — The fluctuations of the world oil market, international currency speculations and world inflation have combined to drive up the cost of executing developing projects here, Planning Minister Sheikh Hisham Nazer told a business seminar in Abu Dhabi Saturday.

Quoted in "Al-Bilad" newspaper, Sunday, the minister told the businessmen that the Kingdom's small industrial capability left it at the mercy of the increasingly high prices of foreign companies, some of whom may have been guilty of overpricing.

For this reason the next development plan, due to commence in mid-1980, will concentrate on diversifying the economy of the country to provide a productive base for new industry, Sheikh Hisham told the opening session of the six-day seminar.

Investment in infrastructure in the next plan will be gra-

dually diverted to such productive sectors as industry, agriculture and mining, he said. At the same time, the King-

dom will make a major effort in training to provide skilled manpower to replace expensive foreign labor in both the

public and private sectors. Already the Kingdom has over 800 industrial projects worth nearly \$2 billion and future industrial growth will not depend solely on hydrocarbons, he said. By 1980 and the end of the present development plan Saudi Arabia expects to have 1,300 productive industries.

The Kingdom is however faced with two major obstacles to the development of a productive industrial base — first, the "obstructive" attitude of the oil-consuming countries who do not encourage additional industrial competition and, second, the lack of coordination in industrial planning between the oil-producers of the region.

"Comprehensive coordination is required before we can expect to set up an organization for the region on the pattern of the European Economic Community," Sheikh Hisham said.

Sheikh Hisham, who returned to Riyadh Monday, said he also discussed with the United Arab Emirates Minister Said bin Ghobash preparations for the Gulf Planning Ministers Conference due to be held in Riyadh this year.

## 54 Japan firms to study chemical plant at Jubail

TOKYO, Jan. 22 (R) — A group of 54 Japanese companies Tuesday established a firm in Tokyo to conduct feasibility studies for a 250 billion yen (\$1.26 billion) petrochemical project at Jubail, the Mitsubishi Corporation said.

Mitsubishi, leader of the group, said the project called for construction of an ethylene-based center with an annual capacity of 310,000 tonnes by 1985 jointly with the Saudi Arabian Basic Industries Corporation (SABIC).

The new company, named

Saudi Petrochemicals Development Corporation, is capitalized at 500 million yen (\$1.6 million) Mitsubishi said.

It will conduct feasibility studies for the project, mainly market research, for about a year and half, Mitsubishi said.

A larger part of the complex's output is targeted to Asia, chiefly by Japan, it said.

Cost for the project will be shared equally by the Japanese side and SABIC, the semi-economic cooperation fund will supply half of the cost, the Japanese side is to put up, Mitsubishi said.

Participating firms include Mitsubishi Petrochemical Company Limited, Mitsubishi Chemical Industries Limited, Mitsubishi Heavy Industries Limited, Tokyo Marine and Fire Insurance Company Limited, Nippon Yusen KK, and Tokyo Electric Power Company Limited.

Terminal contract let UPI adds: Japan's Nippon Kokan K.K. announced Monday it has received a \$50 million order from Saudi Arabia for steel to be used in construction of the Pilgrims Terminal at the new international airport north of Jeddah.

The steel producer said 32,000 tons of steel pipes and other components will be shipped in five instalments to the Kingdom from April 25 for building the terminal, which will be 53 times the size of a football field.

It said the groundbreaking ceremony is scheduled for June.

The terminal, capable of accommodating some 300,000 pilgrims at a time, was originally proposed by Owens-Corning Saudi Contracting Services Co., a Saudi-U.S. venture, according to the Japanese firm.

## Arab investors discuss projects

RIYADH, Jan. 22 (SPA) — The Board of the Arab Investment Company opened meetings here Monday under its chairman Abdul Aziz Al-Rashed, governor of the Saline Water Conversion Corporation to discuss report on the projects which the company is financing, including the sugar project Kenana, in Sudan, a glass industry in which it is heavily involved, in Jordan, a cement project and a water plant in Morocco and an livestock development project in Syria.

## Indian minister arrives Jan. 29

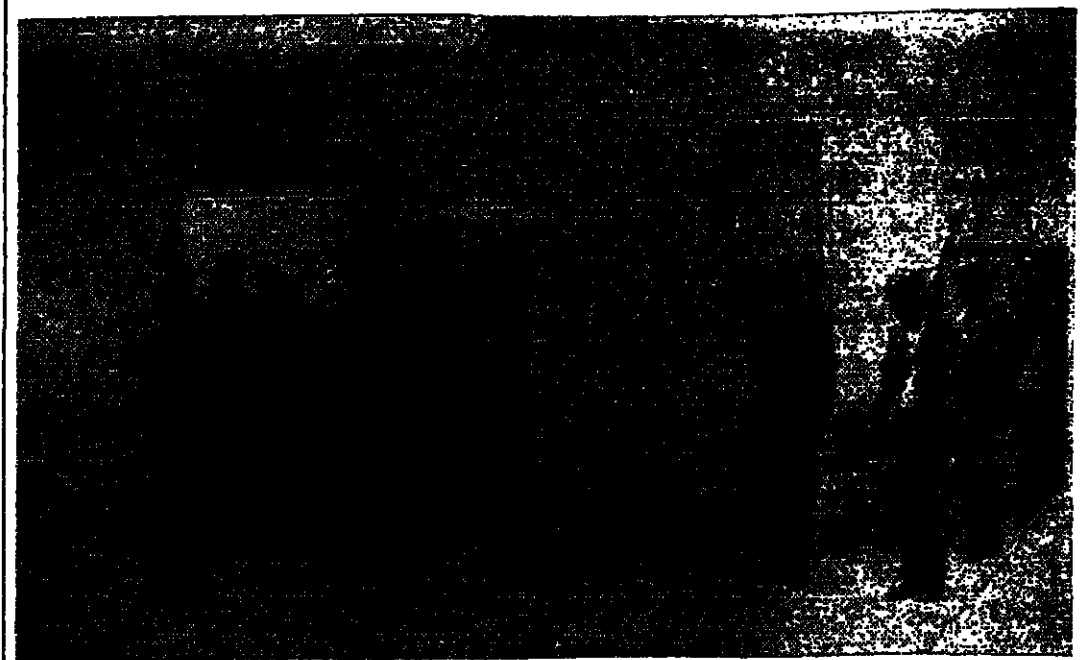
JEDDAH, Jan. 22 (SPA) — Indian Minister of Industry George Fernandez will arrive here on Jan. 29 for talks with Minister of Industry and Electricity Dr. Ghazi Alghosbi on industrial cooperation and use of Indian technical expertise.

## Minister to open island desalt unit

RIYADH, Jan. 22 (SPA) — Minister of Agriculture and Water Dr. Abdul Rahman Al-Sheikh will open Saturday, Feb. 3 the first water desalination plant in the south-western Frasan Islands. The SR 42 million plant will have a capacity of 134,000 gallons of water per day.

## SR 3m Saudia Jizan building opened

A Saudia building in Jizan costing SR 3 million was recently opened by Governor of Jizan Prince Muhammad bin Turki, and Saudia Director-General Sheikh Kamel Sindi, the airline has announced. It will cope with 600 passengers a day at ordinary times, and more in the pilgrimage and school holidays.



SECURITY: Gen. Fayed AlAwfi, chief of Public Security at the police post in Qurayat during his tour of the north-west which ended Monday.

## In industry, farming

## Law set to attract foreign capital

JEDDAH, Jan. 22 — A new law designed to attract foreign investment in industrial and agricultural projects in Saudi Arabia will be enacted shortly, "Okaz" reported Monday.

The law will provide the foreign investor with a ten-year tax holiday in industrial and agricultural projects and five years tax exemption for other projects. Saudi investors must, however, hold at least 25 per cent of the projects' capital.

For the provisions to take effect, the project proposed must be in the framework of Saudi development planning and be accompanied by expertise from abroad. The Ministry of Industry and Electricity must first issue a license for the project on the recommendations of an investment committee, made up of a deputy minister and representatives from the Ministries of Planning, Finance and National Economy, Agriculture and Water, Petroleum and Mineral Resources and Commerce.

The committee will examine the foreign investor's proposal and will also handle any disputes or complaints and recommend penalties for any in-

fringement of the new regulations. Projects related to exploration for oil and minerals are excluded, the paper said.

Other incentives to the foreign investor include permission to own land for the project, but under existing real estate regulations for non-Saudis. Labor and social insurance regulation and other Saudi laws are also binding on the foreign investor.

Projects begun before the new law comes into force will not benefit from the new tax exemptions, unless new capital is raised or new work undertaken to alter the project.

In case of failure to meet the ministry's standard, the ministry is empowered to withdraw the license, liquidate the project or deprive the venture of all or some of the new regulation's privileges, the paper said.

## Front leader says

## Kingdom urging Filipino rebel unity

JEDDAH, Jan. 22 — Two Muslim liberation movements in the Philippines are negotiating toward uniting their forces after differences lasting several years, the chairman of the Bangsa Moro Liberation Organization said here Monday.

Sultan Harun Rashid Luckman who is in voluntary exile in Mecca told "Arab News" Monday that Foreign Minister Prince Saud Al-Faisal had urged the leaders of the movements to unite and seek a peaceful solution to their quarrel with the government of the

Philippines—a move encouraged by Muslim World League Secretary General Sheikh Muhammad Ali Al-Harkan.

Sultan Luckman said that Nur Misari, leader of the Moro Liberation Movement has reacted favorably to these mediation attempts which were joined by the Indonesian Foreign Minister Mokhtar Kusnadjaja at the last Islamic foreign ministers conference in Senegal.

Philippines President Marcos has, in the meantime, issued

## SR1 billion Abha clinic to go out to tender

ABHA, Jan. 22 (SPA) — Bids will soon be invited for the construction of a SR 1 billion, 500-bed hospital here, Dr. Bashir Haqqi, the Southern Province's health affairs director said Monday. He said there are now 11 hospitals in the province with 1,000 beds. A new SR 350 million, 500 bed hospital is almost ready to open in Jizan.

There are 232 dispensaries in the area, including 127 in Assir and Beisha, 23 in Najran and 82 in Jizan, the director said.

A 150 bed pulmonary hospital and a 300-bed psychiatric hospital are planned for Al-Ihsa.

Construction of Hofuf Central Hospital has been completed, the director said.

## Saud returns from Bonn talks

RIYADH, Jan. 22 (SPA) — Foreign Minister Prince Saud Al-Faisal returned here early Monday from the Federal Republic of Germany where he had held talks with Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher.

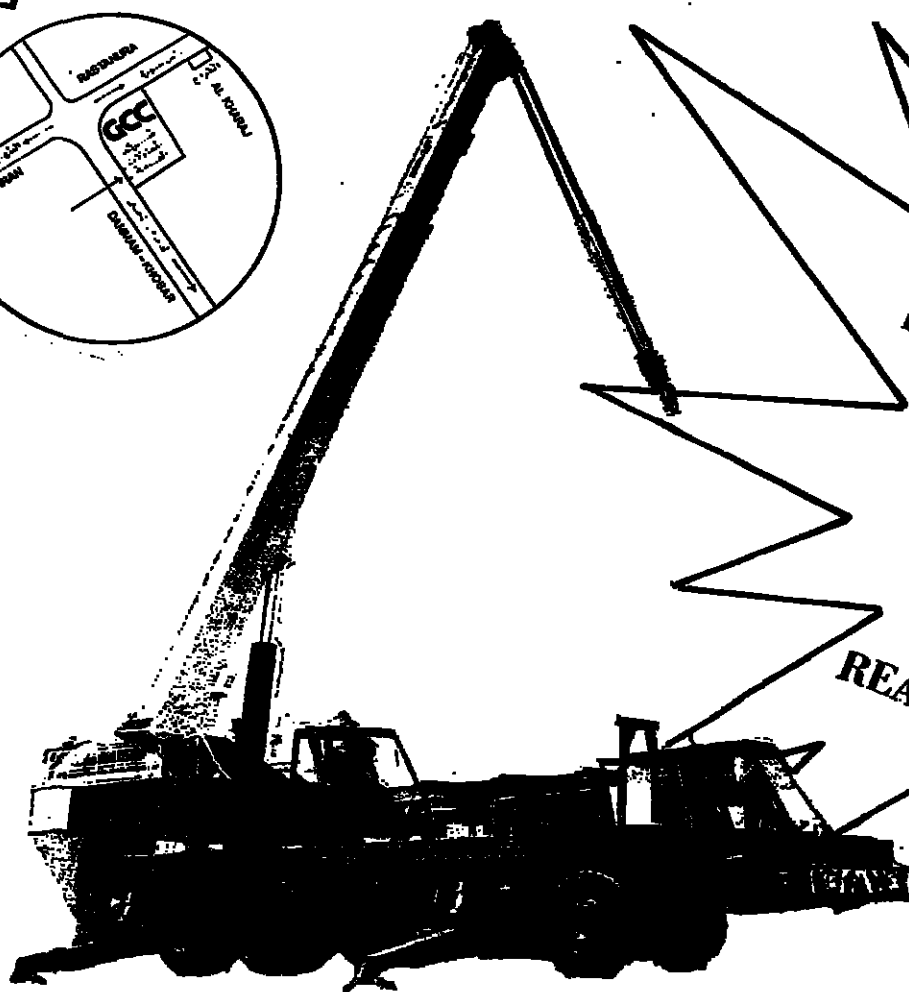
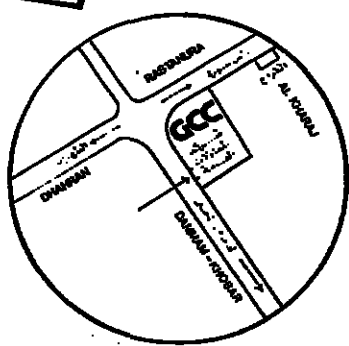
a call to the exiled leaders to return home and put up their own candidates for elections in two predominantly Muslim provinces. But the movements are demanding, among other things, new registration of voters which, they hope, will prove that Muslims form the majority in 13 southern states, and the lifting of martial law.

"If these conditions are met by the government of the Philippines, I will go back tomorrow," Sultan Luckman said.

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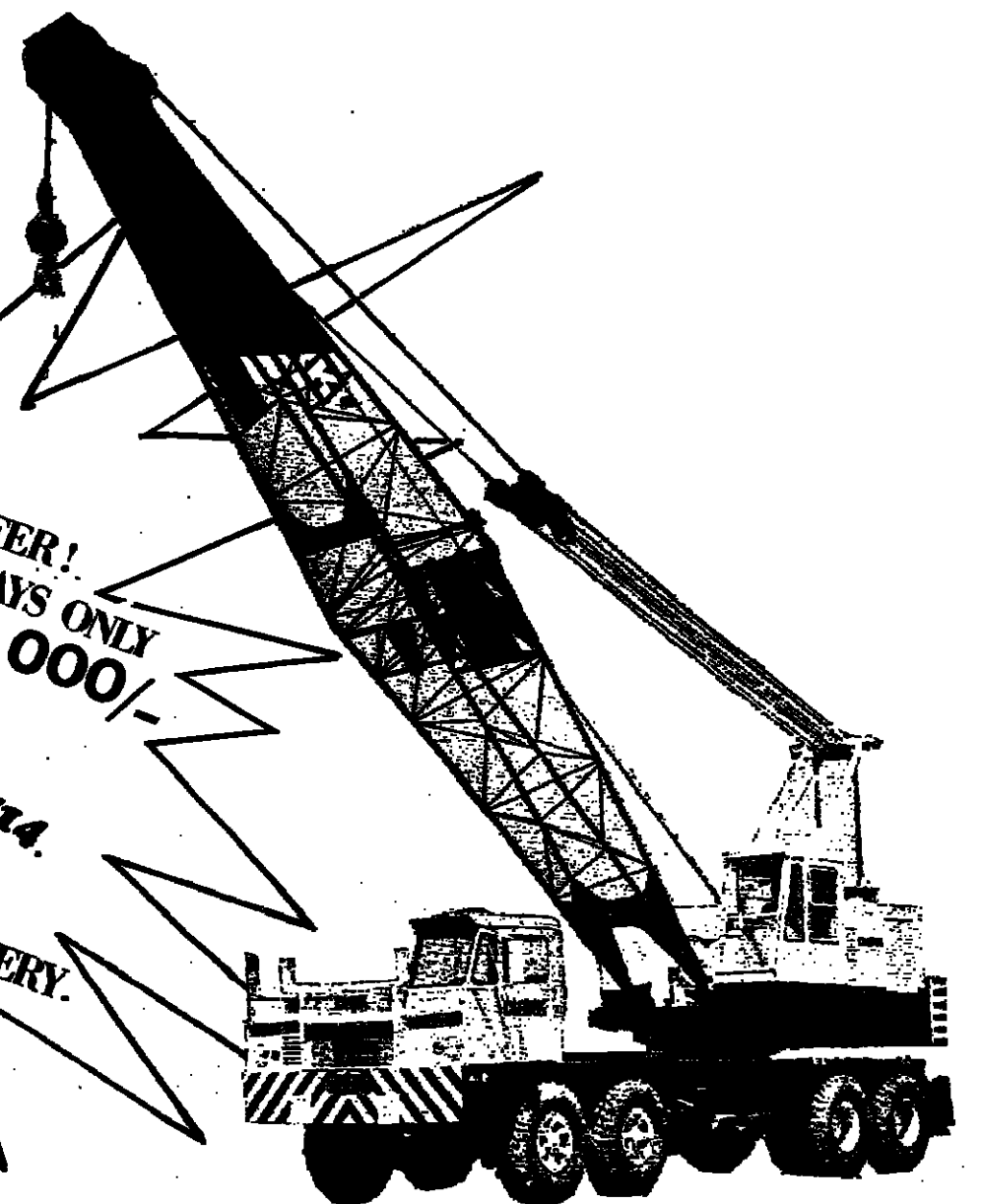
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void tribal clashes

# Soviets evacuate Iran border area

IRAN, Jan. 22 (AP) — Soviet reports indicate the Soviet Union is evacuating its troops from the border with Iran to prevent tribal clashes with this country's religiously inspired crisis, informants report.

The Russians, who declined to be identified, said the Russians are concerned about the possibility of tribal clashes involving Muslims living on both sides of the border. The source said.

Iranian state police have reported military movements in the border area.

The Soviets apparently are worried that Iran's Muslim revival could spread into the Soviet republics of Azerbaijan and Turkmen.

While the Russians are believed to be strengthening security along the 1,550 mile long Iranian-Soviet border, there were no signs of offensive troop buildups, the source said.

Prime Minister Shahpour Bakhtiar has accused Afghan Communists of provoking disorders in Tehran.

An Iranian police report over the weekend spoke of 500 Afghans camped near the border hoping to take advantage of "the present situation" to pillage Iranian communities.

The United States has maintained intelligence listening posts along the Iranian-Soviet border. President Carter conceded last week that, because of the unstable situation in Iran, these posts could be lost.

Both the United States and the Soviet Union have exchanged warnings in recent months against interfering in Iran.

Under a 1921 treaty of friendship with Iran, the Russians maintain the right to send troops into Iran if a third country invades or uses it as a base for military aggression against the Soviets.

Another active area, informants report, is the border between Iran and Iraq. But the source said Iraqi troop movements seem to be aimed at curbing Kurdish rebel activity against the Baghdad regime.

Last Thursday, two Iranian soldiers were reported wounded and three others taken prisoner when Kurdish tribesmen crossed over the border from Iraq to attack a frontier post near the Iranian town of Sarhad.

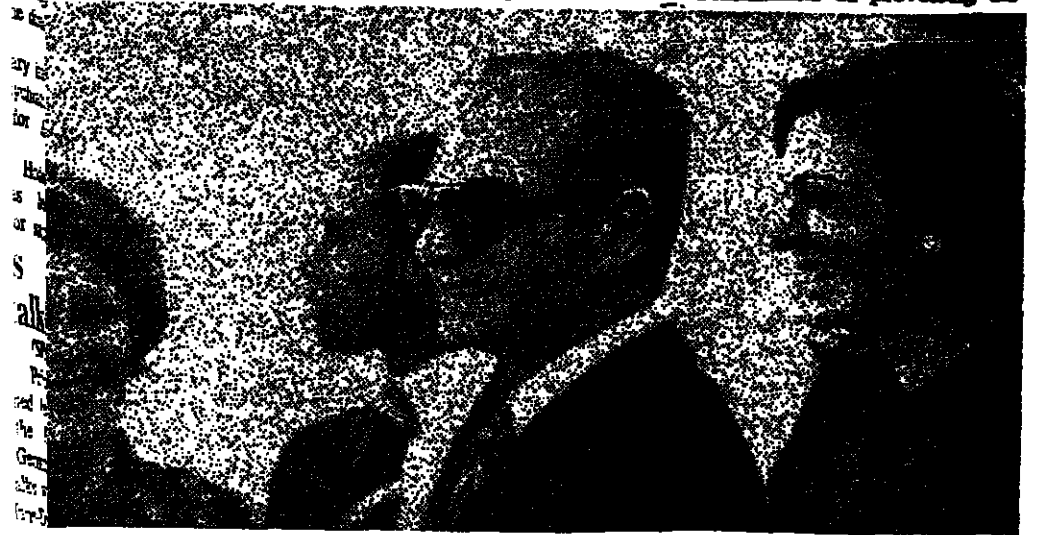
Kurdish rebels had been supported in their struggle against Iraq by the Shah until 1974, when Tehran settled its border differences with Baghdad and cut off arms aid to the Kurds.

Arafat invited for Palestine speech in U.S.

AMMAN, Jan. 22 (R) — The Arab-American Friendship Society has invited Palestinian leader Yasser Arafat to visit the United States and address the American people direct on the Palestinian cause, the president of the Society Muhammad Mahdi said here.

In an interview with "Al-Akhar" daily Monday, Dr. Mahdi said the invitation came in a memorandum submitted to Arafat and to the Palestinian National Council (PNC) now meeting in Damascus.

Arafat may announce his acceptance to the invitation after the PNC meetings, he added.



HT MOMENT: The Shah, Empress Farah and Mrs. Sadat enjoying a light moment during their visit to Philae temple in Aswan Sunday. (Wirephoto)

## Iranian demonstrators occupy Iran's consulate in Bombay

DELHI, Jan. 22 (R) — Iranian students, armed with explosives, took over the Iranian consulate in Bombay and staff members of Press Trust of India reported.

The agency said the demonstrators were protesting against the "illegal" arrest of Prime Minister Bakhtiar.

A guard outside the consulate said it had been taken over by about 15 students identified as members of the Iranian Islamic Students Association.

A student spokesman told PTI that they were holding two vice-consuls and two women members of the staff as hostages.

Police said that in addition to pistols and explosives the students were armed with acid bombs.

Police and fire brigade officials cordoned off the area.

One of the students said they intended to occupy the consulate for 24 hours to show the Indian people that Bakhtiar's government was illegal and that the mission had no right to represent Iran.

The students said they were supporters of Ayatollah Khomeini who is due to return to Iran this week after 15 years in exile.

They removed official insignia from the consulate and set up posters of Khomeini and another Iranian leader, Dr. Mujibah Sitarati.

Slogans, including "Down with the U.S. imperialists", were shouted from inside the consulate.

No one was injured in the takeover.

A statement issued by Iranian embassy Second Secretary Ali Amir-Parviz in New Delhi said that despite a government promise to disband SAVAK, "their agents are continuing their plots against the staff of the embassy as well as Iranian students and other members of the Iranian community in India." He said a group of staff members were going on strike in protest against SAVAK.

## Egyptians deny Israelis covered coup attempt

CAIRO, Jan. 22 (AP) — Egyptian officials Monday categorically denied reports that a secret service alerted a Libyan-backed assassination plot against President Sadat and that it is the current peace in the Middle East.

The report in "The New York Times" said the tip came in 1977 and that Sadat is up by peace over Israel to end the 30 Middle East conflict, a sly way of the Egyptian peace from an Israeli initiative, a senior diplomat said, emphatically denying that the Egyptians had held a secret meeting with Israeli envoys to arrange for Sadat's Jerusalem trip in November 1977.

Senior police officials also denied that the Israelis had tipped them off on a Libyan plot to assassinate Sadat.

"We really don't need the Israelis to tell us that. We have kept close tabs on Libyan activities and intentions. They are clear as the eyes of a new born babe," the official said.

"The Egyptian secret service is just as good as the Israelis."

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President Assad

## Sekou Toure confers with Assad

DAMASCUS, Jan. 22 (R) — Syrian President Hafez Assad had talks in Damascus Sunday with visiting Guinean President Ahmad Sekou Toure on the Arab-Israeli conflict and African developments.

Official sources said Assad thanked the Guinean leader for his country's support for the Arab cause, and Sekou Toure reviewed developments in Africa.

Sekou Toure arrived here Saturday from Baghdad for an official three-day visit. He left Monday for Libya.

## Iran central bank chief resigns

TEHRAN, Jan. 22 (R) — Iran's central bank governor, Youssef Khoshkish, has resigned, Minister of Finance Rostam Pirasteh confirmed Monday.

Khoshkish, 72, resigned on grounds of ill health, but banking sources said he has also been the target of attacks in the press that have made him an embarrassment to the government. His resignation was accepted Sunday, but no replacement has been announced, Pirasteh said.

## Libyan minister contacts Asnag

SANAA, Jan. 22 (R) — North Yemeni Foreign Minister Abdullah Al-Asnag Monday received a message from Libyan Foreign Affairs Secretary Ali Abdel-Salam Tureiki, Sanaa Radio reported. The message was delivered by the Libyan ambassador in Sanaa.

## Bonn asks Tokyo to aid Ankara

TOKYO, Jan. 22 (R) — West Germany has asked Japan to give financial aid to Turkey to help its political and economic instability, Japanese foreign ministry sources said Monday.

They said the request was made when Japanese Foreign Minister Sunak Sonoda met Chancellor Helmut Schmidt in Bonn last week.

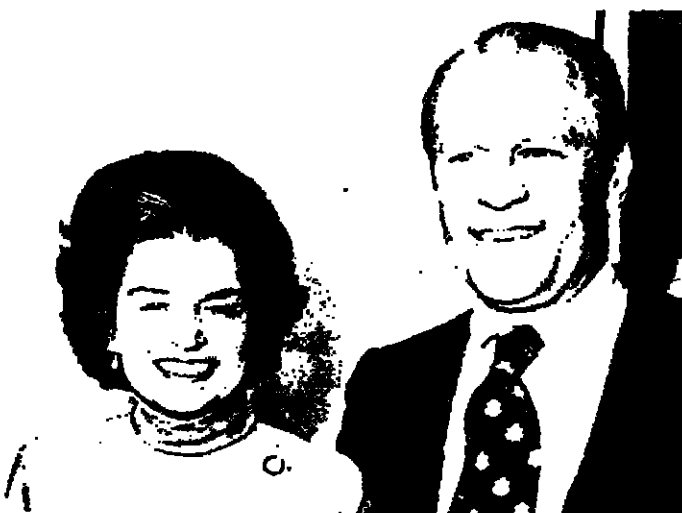
## Tripoli aide on visit to Germany

BONN, Jan. 22 (R) — Libyan Interior Minister Younis Belkadem, paying a first visit to Bonn, Monday called for closer cooperation with West Germany. Col. Belkadem arrived Sunday on a week's visit to study crime-fighting techniques in many parts of the country. He is the highest ranking Libyan leader to visit West Germany in five years.

## 1,000 'illegal' Pakistanis arrested

QUETTA, Pakistan, Jan. 22 (R) — About 1,000 Pakistanis who crossed into Pakistan from Iran without valid documents have been arrested during the last two weeks, officials have announced.

## Ford: Failure to sign treaty will give Soviet Union a boost



TOUR: Former U.S. President Gerald Ford and his wife Betty who are currently on a tour of Middle Eastern countries.

TEL AVIV, Jan. 22 (Agencies) — Former President Gerald Ford has said failure to reach an Israeli-Egyptian peace treaty would serve the interests of the Soviet Union and the radical Arabs, and he reminded Israeli Prime Minister Menachem Begin of his "unique potential opportunity" to reach peace.

But Begin, hosting a state dinner for Ford Sunday, signaled a continuation of Israel's cautious diplomacy aimed at insuring "no danger of a conflagration" on the Egyptian front in the event of a conflict with other Arab states.

Ford was in Israel on a three-day visit as part of a swing through the Middle East.

Ford appeared to brush aside the current problems delaying a peace agreement — "language, articles, paragraphs" — in favor of what he called "the broad view."

He said, "If nothing is signed, who will be pleased? The Soviet Union and the radical Arabs... so it is the great statesmen who have the opportunity today. The destiny of their people is in their hands."

Ford met privately with Begin soon after arriving from Saudi Arabia earlier Sunday. He was awarded an honorary

doctorate of philosophy by the Hebrew University of Jerusalem before attending the dinner in his honor.

Monday Ford went touring through Jerusalem and enjoyed it so much he ignored the rain and kept asking to see more.

Following a breakfast with Foreign Minister Moshe Dayan, Ford and his wife, Betty, went to the haunting memorial to the 6 million Jews killed during the Nazi era and signed the guest book there.

Earlier Ford discussed the Middle East situation with

## Algerians to choose new president Feb. 7

ALGIERS, Jan. 22 (AP) — Acting head of state Rahbi Bitat has set Feb. 7 as the date for presidential elections to ratify a successor to the late President Houari Boumedienne, the national news agency reported Sunday.

The ruling National Front Party will select the lone candidate at a party congress beginning Jan. 27, with the public to ratify the choice in the election.

On Saturday Bitat signed a decree authorizing the election to choose a successor to Boumedienne, who died in December after a year-long battle with a crippling blood disease.

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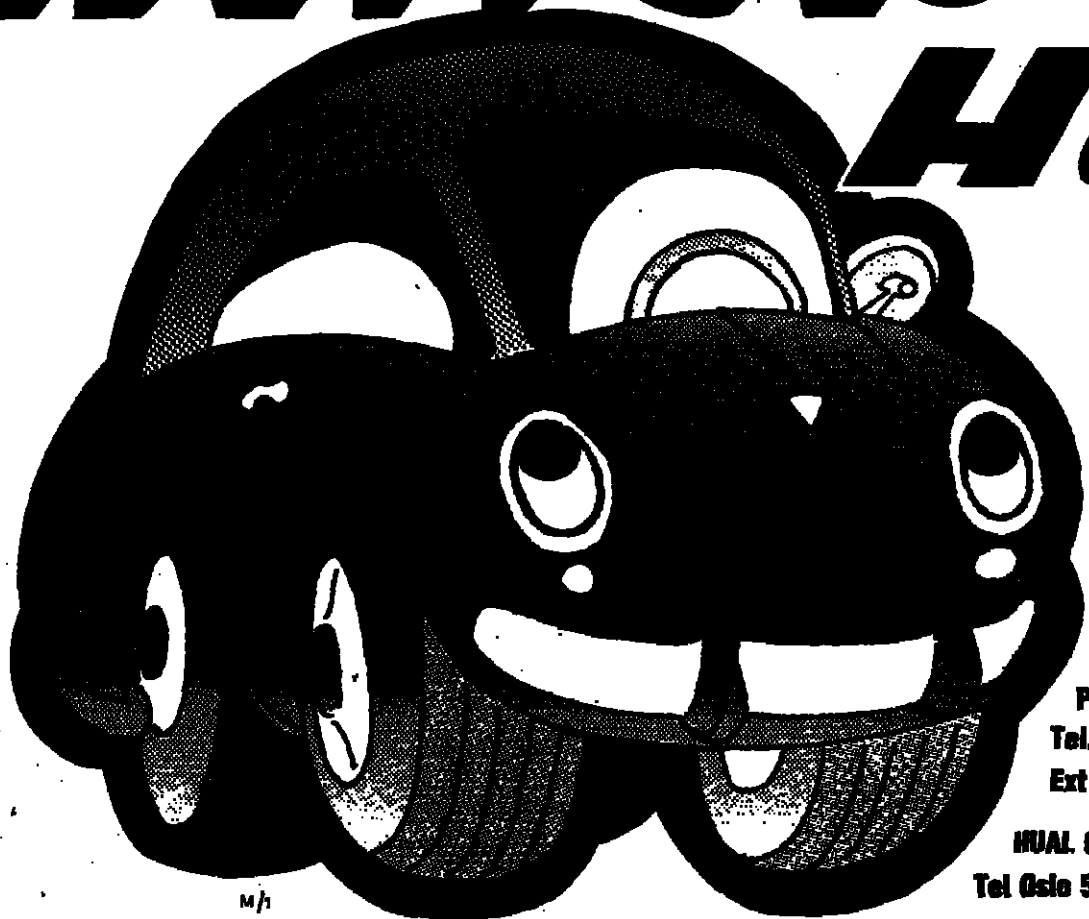
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## U.S. diplomat hopes China will earn trade preference

WASHINGTON, Jan. 22 (AP) — Leonard Woodcock, the ambassador-designate to Peking, said Sunday he hoped the liberalization of Chinese life would go far enough to make China eligible for "most-favored-nation" trade status with the United States.

Woodcock, appearing on NBC television's "Meet the Press," said that in response to American concern, China has relaxed its policies against emigration for family reunification, a key factor in future trade relations.

Woodcock offered no statistics, but he said that if the number of Chinese allowed to leave and join relatives in the United States grows much higher, it will begin to approach the limits set by U.S. quotas. Those quotas limit immigration from most countries in the world to about 20,000 people annually.

The emigration question is critical because of the Jackson-Vanik amendment passed by Congress in 1974. It says that no country with a state-controlled economy can enjoy "most



Leonard Woodcock

favoured-nation" status unless the president asks for a waiver stipulating that it allows free emigration.

The special status means that a country enjoys the lowest tariff rates when it trades with the United States. The Jackson-Vanik amendment has effectively prohibited the Soviet

Union, China and a number of other communist states from realizing its benefits.

In the past year, both Russia and China apparently have relaxed their restrictions on emigration. One of the law's sponsors, Rep. Charles Vanik, has said it now might be possible to grant waivers to both.

But Woodcock said, the only agreement likely to be reached during next week's visit to the United States by Chinese Vice Premier Teng Hsiao-ping is for exchanges in science and technology.

He warned against "euphoria" about the prospects for future U.S.-China relations.

"Trade will increase but it's not going to be a bonanza," he said.

Woodcock, the former president of the United Auto Workers, has spent the last 18 months as head of the U.S. liaison office with the rank of ambassador. President Carter has nominated him to be the first U.S. ambassador to Communist China, beginning March 1. The Senate must confirm the nomination.



THE FALL OF PHNOM PENH: Vietnamese-backed rebels move into the capital of Cambodia Jan. 7 on their successful drive through the countryside. (AP photo)

### Khmer Rouge units reported intact

## Resistance said bitter near Phnom Penh

BANGKOK, Jan. 22 (AP) — Stopped-up fighting between Vietnamese troops and units of the ousted Cambodian regime was Monday reported in the vicinity of Phnom Penh, seized by the Vietnamese and their Cambodian allies more than two weeks ago.

The report by reliable analysts in Bangkok supported growing indications that sizable units of the Cambodian army were left uncaptured in the Vietnamese drive through Cambodia.

Other areas of sharp conflict include the area around the second largest city, Battambang, in the northwest, the central city of Kompong Chhnang, Ratanakiri in the northeast, Takeo in the southeast, and the southwestern coastal area near the only major seaport in the country, Kompong Som.

These military sources said the troops of ex-Premier Pol Pot were apparently attempting to put pressure on Kompong Chhnang, located near the dead center of the country because it was being used as a key resupply point for the Vietnamese invasion force now scattered throughout the country.

Kompong Chhnang, 90 kilometers northwest of Phnom

Penh, also has a recently improved military airfield.

The Thai sources also noted sizable Vietnamese naval and ground reinforcements in and around Kompong Som which had briefly been retaken by the Cambodians.

This was in part verified by two journalists who late last week took a Thai fishing boat to within several hundred meters of the Cambodian coastline and saw a large flotilla of Vietnamese ships flying the flag of the new Phnom-Penh regime.

A closer examination of photographs taken by the two showed that empty ammunition

cases, hundreds of which were seen floating in the Gulf of Siam waters, had Soviet markings.

The Soviet Union is known to have supplied the Vietnamese with a large volume of military equipment prior to the invasion late last year.

One analyst also noted that the two major highways leading from Phnom Penh to the northwest and the Thai frontier—No. 5 and No. 6—were "unsafe" in some sections.

The police chief of Taland's border province of Sisaket said fighting continued near the Buddhist temple of Preah Vihear, held by Pol Pot troops.

The temple is located right on the Thai border in northern Cambodia.

There is little information about the leadership of the Cambodian resistance.

Ex-Deputy Premier Ieng Sary has fled to Peking and there have been conflicting reports about the fate of the others in the former Phnom Penh hierarchy who abandoned the city before its capture.

The English-language "Bangkok Post" Monday quoted a high-ranking Cambodian officer who had fled to Thailand recently as saying that President Khieu Samphan was commanding an 8,000-strong guerrilla force in the northeastern province of Stung Treng which also included Chinese advisers.

The officer also reportedly claimed that Premier Pol Pot was leading the resistance in the jungles of southern and central Cambodia.

These reports could not be confirmed or denied by reliable analysts following the conflict.

Last week, a broadcast from the former regime claimed that Pol Pot, Khieu Samphan and defense chief Sor Sen were personally leading "people's war" inside Cambodia.

## Former Cambodia regime accused of mass murders

BANGKOK, Jan. 22 (AP) — The new Cambodian government says shallow graves with the bones of hundreds of innocent victims are being uncovered in Cambodia and Monday released a grisly account of a prison littered with bloated corpses and broken limbs.

The stories, released by the official media of the provisional government, condemn the repressive regime of ex-Premier Pol Pot. They cannot be verified but approximate the stories refugees from Cambodia have recounted over the past four years.

The decomposing bodies of hundreds of "innocent officials" were discovered at a former high school in the center of Phnom Penh that had been turned into a prison, a broadcast said Monday.

### Pennsylvania experts scoff

## Woman touts herbal baldness treatment

DARRAGH, Penn., Jan. 22 (AP)—Marcella Ferens' seduced farmhouse has become the goal for bald men who hope her concoction of herbs, vitamins and minerals will bring back the locks of their youth.

More than 20 shiny-pated men daily follow the bumpy roads that wind through cow pastures to her laboratory in this southwestern Pennsylvania community.

Although Mrs. Ferens claims to have formulated a secret potion that can stimulate hair growth, the

State Health Department disagrees.

"Good grief," said Jack Ogun, director of the department's Division of Drug Devices and Cosmetics.

"Natural baldness is just something that doesn't come back. We have no evidence that anyone has produced a formula to grow hair," he said. "For every one that says he's grown hair, I can guarantee you there's a dozen that have no results."

Ogun said his department inspected Mrs. Ferens' operation three years ago and

plans another visit.

"It's true. You wouldn't believe it," said car dealer Richard Lipsey. "I look in the mirror and see it happen every day. My head was bald from the front to the back and now I've got hair all over."

Since her work was reported in a local newspaper, Mrs. Ferens has quit a teaching job to take care of an estimated 2,000 persons waiting for the \$20 treatment.

One ecstatic patient recently rushed into the newroom of the nearby "Greensburg Tri-

bune-Review" to snow off what he said was newborn growth.

"This guy sure was excited," said Editor Frank Myers. "He had little sprouts coming out of his head. They were light-colored and no more than a quarter of an inch long."

Mrs. Ferens, 59, said during a recent interview that she has been working on the treatment for about 40 years, ever since her balding physician uncle tried to restore his hair with homemade potions.

## Pluto moving closer to sun

WASHINGTON, Jan. 22 (AP) — For nearly 40 years, students have been learning that Pluto is the planet most distant from the sun. Starting Monday, that was no longer true.

The U.S. Naval Observatory reports that Pluto Monday edged inside the orbit of Neptune, making the planet named for the Greek sea god the most distant.

That will remain the case until March 14, 1999, when the orbits of the two cross again and Pluto regains its last place ranking.

Since Pluto was only discovered in 1930 by Clyde Tombaugh at the Lowell Observatory in Massachusetts, this is the first time scientists will actually be aware of its moving inside of Neptune.

However, they have calculated this event takes place every 248 years, meaning that it last happened in 1731 and before that in 1483, 1235 and so forth, remaining inside the orbit of Neptune each time for 20 years.

The naval observatory reports that Pluto actually crossed Neptune's orbit last November, but since the two planets do not have circular orbits it was not closer to the sun than Neptune before Monday.

## Arson suspected in 2 New Jersey apartment fires

JERSEY CITY, N.J., Jan. 22 (AP) — Seven persons, including five children, were killed early Monday in a two-story apartment building fire in Hoboken, which authorities also suspect was caused by arson.

It was the second fatal apartment building fire in New Jersey in three days. At least 19 people were killed early Saturday in a fire in Hoboken, which authorities also suspect was caused by arson.

Police said Monday's fire was about four blocks from a warehouse blaze that occurred just over 24 hours earlier, and about two miles from the Hoboken blaze.

There were reportedly seven families living in the four-story brick building.

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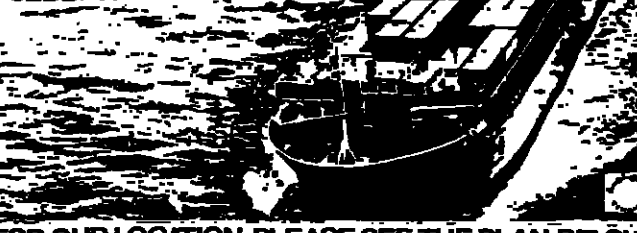
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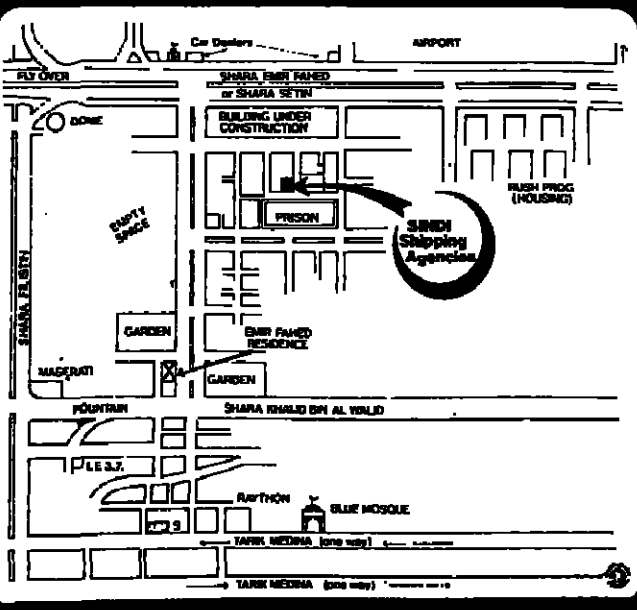
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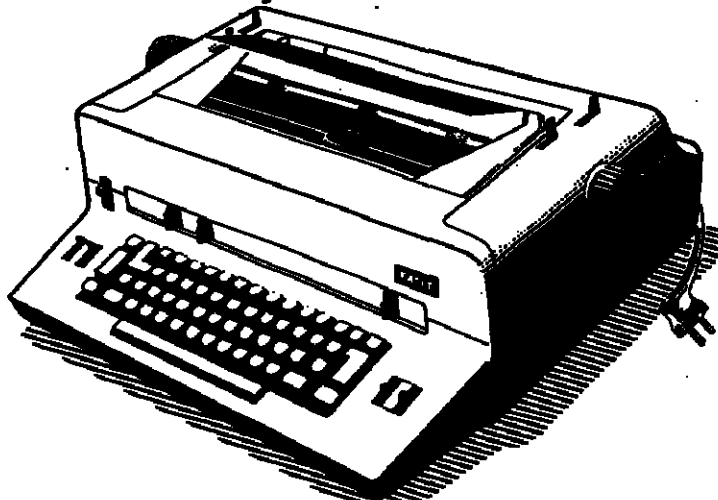
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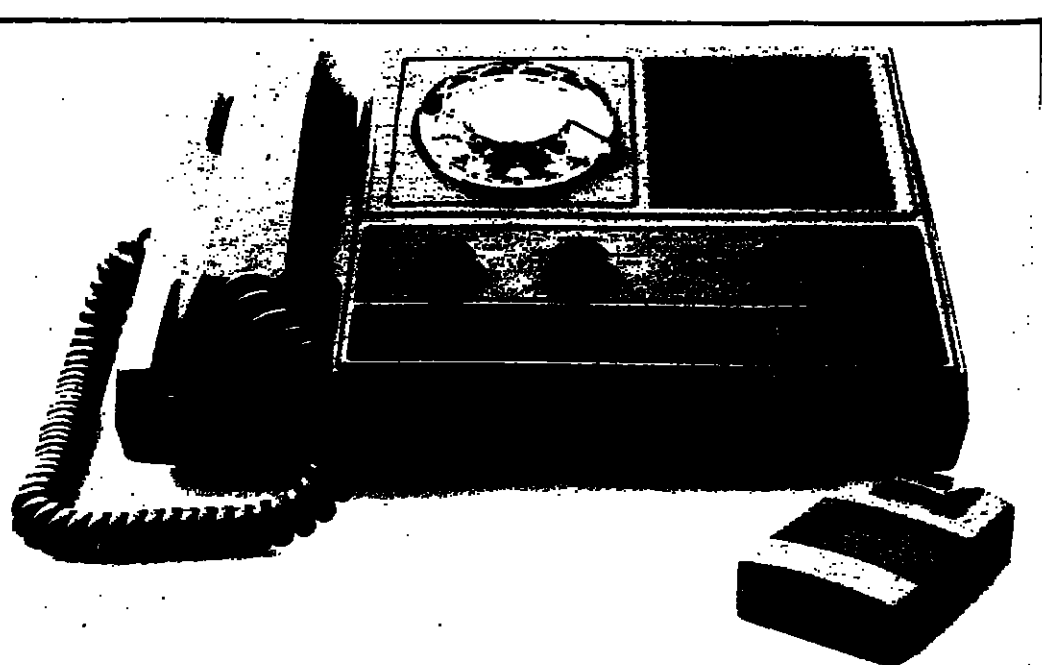


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## South Vietnamese officers said Huey Fong refugees

HONG KONG, Jan. 22 (Agencies) — The former surgeon-general of the South Vietnamese Army and several high-ranking officers are among the 3,383 refugees from the freighter Huey Fong who are being allowed to enter Hong Kong after a month-long ordeal at sea, a United Nations official said Monday.

In the first two days the 2,290-ton Taiwanese freighter was in the harbor, 1,418 refugees were taken off and an official said he expected the rest would be put ashore by Tuesday "unless there's a serious hiccup somewhere."

## Exiled Dalai Lama willing to view Tibet with Teng

TOKYO, Jan. 22 (AP) — Dalai Lama, exiled former leader of Tibet, said Monday he would be glad to meet Chinese Vice-Premier Teng Hsiao-ping to discuss Tibet, brought under Chinese control nearly 30 years ago, Japan's Kyodo news service reported.

In a dispatch from New Delhi, Kyodo said the Dalai Lama declared in an interview he felt that Teng "is a little more liberal, a little more sincere and a little better than the rest."

Kyodo also quoted him as saying conditions in Tibet were "not at all good," and Teng should visit Tibet to find out the Tibetans' true feelings. He was afraid low-level Chinese officials in Tibet are misleading Peking.

He told Kyodo a Tibetan who fled China last November reported to him that when Nepal's King Birendra visited Tibet capital of Lhasa "the majority of the patriotic Tibetans were driven out of the place. Only a selected few were kept and they were asked to behave."

He added, "The Chinese gave money to the Tibetans and asked them to buy goods from a shop to show the foreign visitors that they are happy. But as soon as the foreign visitors left, the Chinese snatched away the goods."

## Tanzanians still silent

## Invaders annihilated, Uganda says

NAIROBI, Jan. 22 (R) — Uganda said Monday it had "completely annihilated" invading Tanzanian forces which it accused of occupying western areas of the country over the weekend.

Speaking by telephone from Kampala, a Ugandan official said another fierce engagement had taken place at a different point on the Uganda-Tanzania border, where Ugandan MiG jet fighters had helped to destroy a Tanzanian convoy moving into Uganda.

Tanzanian authorities have so far made no comment on the Ugandan claims but both countries have accused each other of border incursions over the last three and a half months.

The Ugandan official said that three small towns in western Uganda which had been seized by Tanzanian forces were recaptured late Sunday.

"The Ugandan armed forces 'completely annihilated' the Tanzanian groups," he said. "The

Angelo Raccanayagam, local representative of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, said, "they're not just farmers and fishermen. Most of them are businessmen, merchants, professionals of all kinds with a high proportion of them having close relatives abroad — I would guess about 80 per cent."

More than 2,000 Vietnamese refugees have now been processed and taken off the freighter, but the ship's Taiwanese captain is still being questioned about how he collected his human cargo.

Under new Hong Kong anti-

racketeer laws, ship captains face four years' jail if convicted of sailing into the colony's waters with unscheduled passengers.

The Huey Fong, crammed with almost 3,400 Vietnamese refugees, sailed into Hong Kong on Friday night. British authorities here, who had said "no" as the vessel lay off the port for four weeks, finally gave in on humanitarian grounds.

The refugees are being taken to an old Royal Air Force base specially prepared to receive them.

One 15-year-old boy has been admitted to a hospital with suspected malaria, but doctors were still awaiting result of tests. A 20-year-old woman was also taken to a hospital when she suddenly became ill during the clearance procedure.

About 100 Vietnamese among 2,300 people stranded on board another freighter, the Tung An, in Manila Bay, fly to Israel Tuesday.

But there was little sign of any other early placements for most of their compatriots who arrived Dec. 27. Only 224 have guaranteed places in Israel, France, West Germany, New Zealand and Switzerland.

Almost 2,000 refugees who arrived in small boats last year are still in the Manila refugee camp, with only about 400 expected to move out by the end of the month.



BOMB: Police in Bristol, England, remove an unexploded IRA bomb in a gas station at the end of December. Despite the recent bombing campaign on the mainland, Northern Ireland Secretary of State Roy Mason has announced that there is no question of convicted IRA men being given political prisoner status.

## Prisoners continue protest

## Political status refused IRA

DUBLIN, Jan. 22 (AP) — Britain will resist demands to grant political prisoner status to 300 convicted terrorists in Northern Ireland despite a new bombing offensive on the British mainland, Northern Ireland Secretary Roy Mason said in an interview broadcast here Sunday.

He told Irish state radio that recent bombings by the IRA constituted a "propaganda campaign" to try to make his government yield to the demand. But the IRA was "making a big mistake," he said.

The convicted terrorists are held in the Maze Prison south of Belfast. They say they are political prisoners and are refusing to wear prison uniforms or clean their cells. Instead they wear only blankets and officials say their cells are covered in the men's excreta.

## Including army officers

## 13 charged with Athens explosions

ATHENS, Jan. 22 (R) — Thirteen people, including two active army officers, were charged Monday with involvement in a recent series of rightist bomb blasts in Athens.

Police said nine of the 13, including Capt. Christos Tzavellas and Lt. George Georgiades, were under arrest, with rewards of one million drachmas (\$28,000) offered for the arrest of two of the four still at large.

Police alleged that the 13 were responsible for explosions which included the detonation

of 50 home-made bombs in the city Dec. 17. Seven people were injured in those explosions, and a number of buildings were damaged.

At the time, an anonymous telephone caller told a newspaper that the bombs were planted by a "Group for National Restoration," to mark the second anniversary of the killing of a right-wing deputy police chief in Athens.

A judicial ban on reports of

Britain has refused to grant them special category, or political prisoner, status under which they would wear their own clothes and do no prison work. The authorities insist they are common criminals jailed for offences ranging from murder to illegal possession of firearms.

Mason said if they achieved political prisoner status "they would then want amnesty and I must say that is not on either."

The Maze protest has dragged on for nearly three years. The latest bombings on the mainland occurred Wednesday.

One blast at an oil terminal 48 kilometers east of London blew a hole in a kerosene storage tank. The explosion caused no fire but caved in ceilings in houses for miles around. A second blast shattered a giant gas tank at Greenwich in southeast London, triggering a fireball which shot 100 meters into the air. Security chiefs said they were certain the two blasts were the work of the IRA. Nobody was injured in either blast.

In a series of pre-Christmas attacks, the IRA claimed responsibility for two car bomb explosions in central London on Dec. 18 and seven other explosions in five provincial English cities on Dec. 17. These nine were the first IRA bombings on the mainland for 22 months and injured 14 persons, none seriously.

## 2,000 said murdered by Nagas

NEW DELHI, Jan. 22 (AP) — Raj Narain, who was dismissed by Prime Minister Morarji Desai from the Indian cabinet last year, claimed Sunday that about 2,000 persons were massacred in attacks by Naga tribesmen on villages in north-east India this month. However, the government has said that only 66 persons were killed in the attacks.

## Mystery disease' claims 40th victim

NAPLES, Italy, Jan. 22 (AP) — A 9-month-old girl died in a hospital Sunday, the 40th young victim in a year of what doctors call Naples' "mystery disease." Rosa Cozzolino was brought into the hospital Friday by her parents. She had a cough and high fever, the same symptoms as the other victims.

## Sandinista suspects set plant afire

MANAGUA, Jan. 22 (UPI) — Suspected Sandinista guerrillas burned a textile factory and tried to set fire to the homes of two National Guardsmen, authorities have said. More than 50 firemen battled the blaze at the Kabrica de Hilados factory on the eastern side of Managua into the dawn hours Sunday.

## Malaysian premier visits India

NEW DELHI, Jan. 22 (AP) — Malaysian Prime Minister Hussein Onn arrived here for a four-day state visit to India and was greeted by Prime Minister Morarji Desai. Onn's talks with Desai and President Sanjiva Reddy will touch on bilateral economic cooperation.



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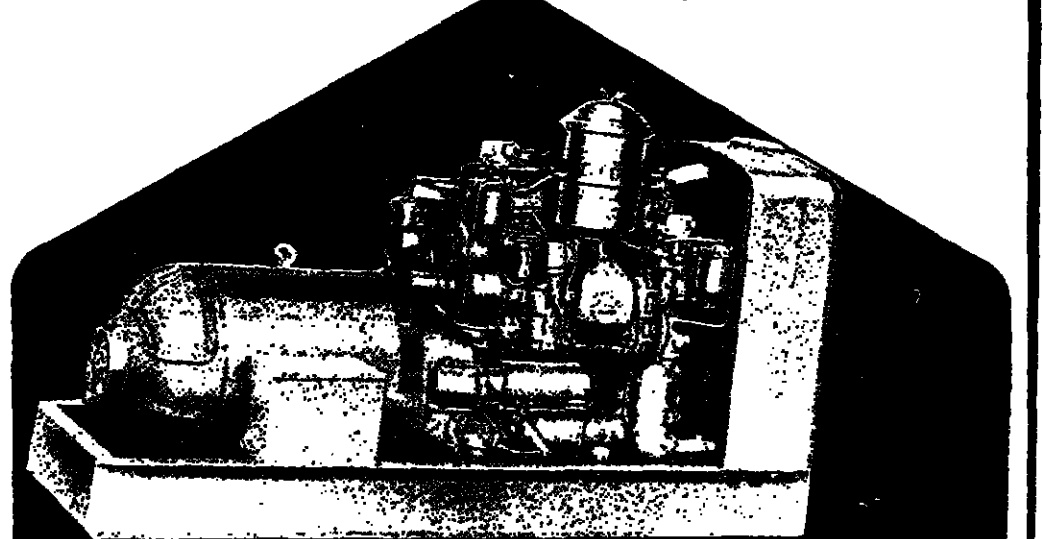
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ROME: The headquarters of Radio Citta Futura, bombed and shot up by right-wing terrorists while on the air last week. As part of the war on political terrorism, police in Turin have now revealed that Saturday night they raided a leftist Red Brigades base. (UPI photo.)

## After shootout

## Turin Red Brigades base raided

TURIN, Jan. 22 (AP) — Police say they have raided a Red Brigades base on the outskirts of this northern industrial city following a shootout in which two officers were seriously wounded.

In releasing the first details Sunday of the incident, police said two officers had noted a man burning leaflets on a street. As they approached, the two opened fire, cutting down both policemen, it then fled.

Investigators said the men had been burning leaflets of a Red Brigades, Italy's most armed terrorist group, and anti-terrorist police subsequently discovered a base used to store documents and notes, Turin's Police Chief Antonio Fiora announced.

The gang, which kidnapped former Premier Aldo Moro in

Rome last March, has been especially active in Turin, the headquarters of the Fiat auto company. Terrorists have killed nine persons and wounded 27 in a series of attacks in the city since 1975, many of them

blamed on the Red Brigades.

In the latest, a hit team killed a Turin prison guard Friday in an attack claimed by Prima Linea — From Linea — another leftist terrorist gang.

## 'Pravda' tells of citizen power

## Russian police rudeness punished

MOSCOW, Jan. 22 (AP) — Uniformed police accused by citizens in the Moscow countryside of having a "proforma attitude" towards complaints about their poor performance have been "strictly punished," the Communist Party newspaper Pravda reported Monday.

It was a rare article critical of the militiamen, who perform such varied functions as traffic duty and criminal in-

vestigation, and an unusual look at how the Soviet Union censures its police.

In a bold-face article on page two, "Pravda" acknowledged that it received "numbers of letters from the Moscow countryside containing facts about the poor performance of certain militia workers in carrying out their duties."

The newspaper's editorial board sent a pack of these

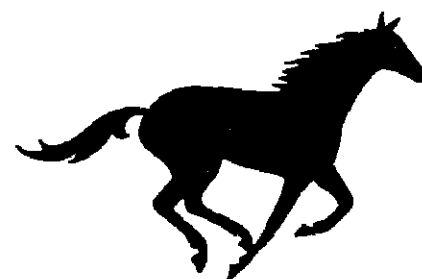
letters to the Ministry of Internal Affairs. The minister, Nikolai Sheyolokov "reported that a check had confirmed the complaints."

The leaders and inspectors of a number of small towns in the Moscow area were "summoned" to the ministry, "Pravda" said and "the militia workers who committed the violations were strictly punished."

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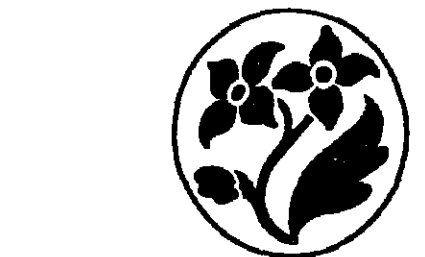
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## A British clothing Spring fashion fete

By Chare Kent

JEDDAH — The British Clothing Export Council is presenting a Spring fashion show this week at the British Ambassador's residence, featuring dresses and lingerie from a group of Britain's leading fashion design houses.

Eric Edwards of the British Embassy Commercial Department said that 15 British manufacturers have sent dresses and six have sent lingerie to be shown at this show. Planned primarily as a trade promotion of British fashion, the show has since been extended to a three night affair in order to give people living in Saudi Arabia a chance to see clothes they may well be able to find in the shops here in the near future.

Edwards said the dresses are a selection of cocktail and evening wear in a variety of materials. They are the creations of well-known designers — Bill Gibb, Frank Usher, Janice Wainwright, to mention just a few. They are elegant and beautiful concoctions in the finest silks, satins, chiffons and lace. Some are quite plain; others are trimmed with beads or sequins. Some, from Doree Leventhal, have such full skirts and several underskirts that they practically stand up on their own.

The lingerie consists of nightdresses, negligees, slips and camisoles in luxurious materials and of original designs. It is high quality lingerie and includes fantasy clothes quite different from traditional nightwear.

The models are British women living in Jeddah. The make-up is being done by Gazzaz. The costume jewelry is to come from the Mahran Establishment.

The last time women of Jeddah had a chance to see British fashion here was during the British Evening at the Saudi Women's Welfare Society last year. This week's fashion show is taking place in the British Ambassador's garden on Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday, January 22, 23 and 24. Monday night was by invitation from Lady Wilton, the British Ambassador's wife, and was for Saudi women only. Tuesday is for members of the trade and buyers only. But on Wednesday, January 24, the show is open to all members of the public. Doors open 8.30 p.m. Show starts 9 p.m. Tickets, SR 20, available at door.



Evening dress from Doree Leventhal Ltd.

## Yahya Khan remembers the channel to Peking, the Bangladesh war

By Barry Shlachter

LAHORE — Gen. Yahya Khan, the man who arranged the first contacts that eventually led to the breakthrough in S-China relations, will not be going to the Jan. 29 White House dinner for Vice-Premier Li Shao-ping.

But he would like to be there.

The former Pakistan president served as an early matchmaker in setting up Nixon's secret 1971 visit to Peking. He is frankly disappointed at his omission from the White House guest list.

"I would be disappointed because it would be a meeting of the main players, shall we say, of the game," Khan said in his first foreign interview since leaving office in late 1971 and being placed under house arrest for six and a half years.

"I would love to go, but don't let it be understood by the world that I am fishing for an invitation," he said.

Former U.S. president Richard Nixon will be there, as will Kissinger. If an invitation from President Jimmy Carter should come, Khan said he was ready to travel to Washington despite a stroke

last year that paralyzed his left side.

Khan considers his go-between role to be one of the highpoints of his nearly three years in power, a time when Pakistan enjoyed close ties with both China and the United States. The military ruler, who succeeded Field Marshal Ayub Khan as president on March 25, 1969, handed the government over to Zulfikar Ali Bhutto on Dec. 20, 1971, after a war which split Pakistan into two states—Pakistan and Bangladesh.

Khan's family proudly shows visitors letters of thanks from Nixon and Kis-

singer. Photographs of the former president still adorn the walls of his home at Rawalpindi.

Nixon sent Khan an autographed copy of his memoirs, which glowingly describe the "Yahya channel" between Washington and Peking.

Because of his stroke, the white-haired Khan speaks slowly but is alert.

Khan, 64 who gave a bedside interview at a relative's home on an army base in this northeastern Pakistan city, said his matchmaking role began during Nixon's 1969 visit when the U.S. lea-

der asked him to sound out the Chinese on the possibility of improving relations with Americans.

The same year, Khan raised the subject in the Peking bedroom of the late Premier Chou En-lai. Reluctant at first, Chou said he would release several American prisoners as a goodwill gesture.

When Khan told the late Chairman Mao Tse-tung later that Nixon would reciprocate by releasing a seized Chinese boat, Mao remarked, "This man (Nixon) certainly likes you," he recalled.

The Yahya channel became most active when Khan ar-

ranged Kissinger's secret visit to Peking, which was to lay the ground work for Nixon's own trip in 1972.

The Pakistani leader announced that Kissinger had gotten ill at a meal at Khan's official residence after arriving in Pakistan July 8, 1971. The statement was a ruse to explain Kissinger's non-appearance at public functions while a Pakistan commercial jetliner flew him to talks in the Chinese capital.

"It was my plan," Khan said. "Even my closest friends in the government didn't know anything about this visit to Peking by Kissinger."

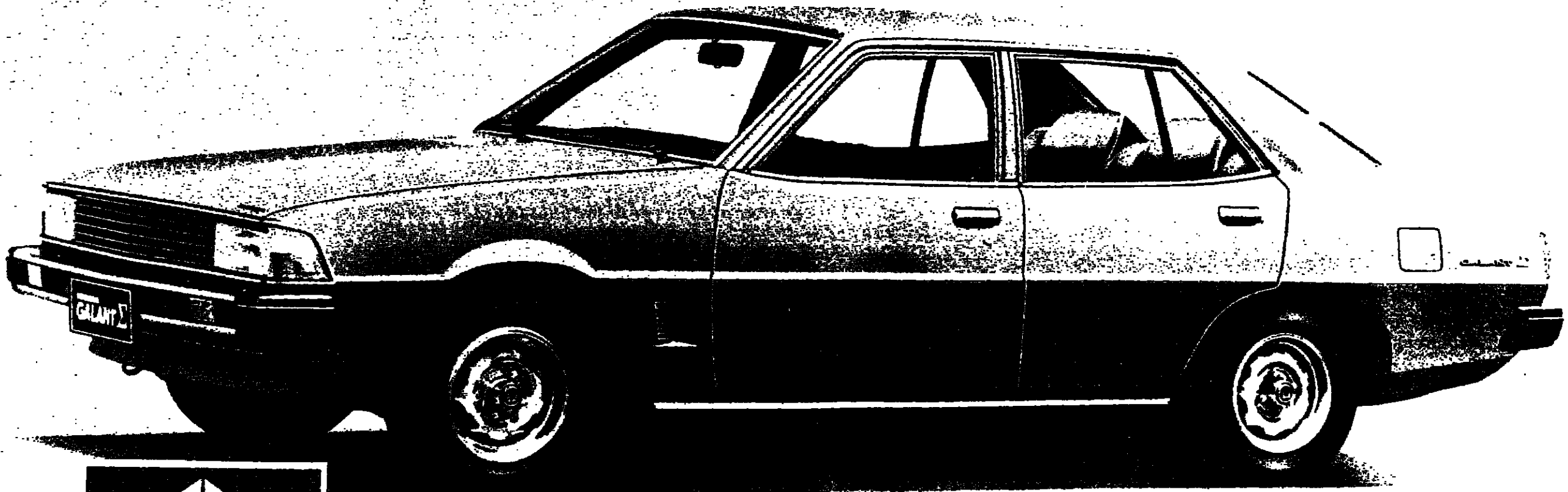
Khan blamed his successor, Bhutto for forcing him to take one of the steps that led to the breakup of Pakistan and the birth of Bangladesh.

Bhutto's threat to boycott the national assembly after the December, 1970, election kept Khan from convening the new session where he had promised to hand over power to a civilian government, he said.

The election had given the East Pakistan-based Awami League Party of Sheikh Mujibur Rahman a majority in the assembly and, theoretically, the right to form this government.

Anti-government riots erupted in the East Pakistan capital, Dacca, after Khan refused to convene the assembly. Calls were made for independence and Mujib was arrested and sentenced to death for treason. After a nine-month war, Bangladesh won its independence with Indian help and Mujib became its first leader.

"He (Bhutto) said, 'I won't go attend the assembly and I won't let anybody else attend,'" Khan said. "In fact, his words were, 'If anybody goes I will have his legs broken.'" —(AP)



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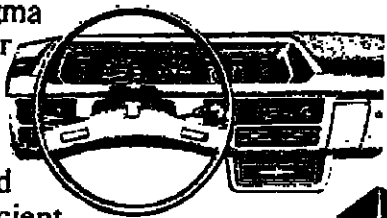
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## BOOKSHELF

## Did man ever live in the Empty Quarter?

"The Environmental History of the Near and Middle East Since the Last Ice Age," edited by William C. Brice. London: Academic Press, 1978. Price: \$33.15.

By Bob Lebling  
Washington Bureau  
WASHINGTON — H. St. John Philby, the noted explorer of Arabia, is said to have discovered the ruins of a "lost city" in the remote and trackless wastes of the Empty Quarter.

The discovery, reportedly described in one of Philby's unpublished manuscripts, has not yet been confirmed by archaeologists.

Saudi Arabia is still virgin territory for archaeological expeditions, and professional surveys have so far been confined to areas where known civilizations existed in ancient times. The Rub al-Khali is not one of these areas.

Even if Philby did once stumble upon the remains of a long-dead city, archaeologists today would have great difficulty locating it. The winds and shifting dunes of the great sand seas could have

long since buried any traces of such ruins.

According to the conventional wisdom — no doubt shared by the hardy bedouin tribesmen who periodically cross the Rub al-Khali — no people would dare attempt to settle permanently in this forbidding desert. The searing heat, sandstorms and lack of water make even a one-time crossing of the region a perilous enterprise.

But what if the Empty Quarter was once inhabitable? What if — only a scant 5,000 years ago, when the ancient Egyptians and Sumerians were building their civilizations — the Rub al-Khali had lakes and vegetation, and was swept frequently by life-giving rains?

Then, certainly man could have settled there, building villages, towns and perhaps even cities.

This rather startling hypothesis has been lent a degree of plausibility by the scientific findings reported in a new book, "The Environmental History of the Near and Middle East Since the Last Ice Age," edited by William

Brice of the University of Manchester's School of Geography.

Brice's book is a collection of scholarly articles by scientists from eight different countries and various disciplines. "The Environmental History" is the first serious attempt to present a broad yet detailed picture of environmental changes in the Middle East since the climax of the last ice age 20,000 years ago.

These geologic and climatic changes coincided with "crucial early experiments" in man's history — developments in agriculture, irrigation, animal husbandry, architecture, metallurgy, commerce and the building of cities. Brice's book thus aims to "provide archaeologists, historians and Orientalists with a sound foundation on which to base speculations and observations about the adaptation of population to their natural surroundings."

All evidence presented in the articles is drawn from the natural sciences. The result is a reliable — if necessarily incomplete — picture of envi-

ronmental conditions from the Balkans to Central Asia over the past 200 centuries.

One section of the book deals with "Mesopotamia and the Gulf." As the articles in this section indicate, the Arabian Peninsula was once considerably cooler and more humid than we know it today.

The peninsula passed through a pluvial — or rainy — period at about the same time as the last glacial period of Europe, roughly between 10,000 and 15,000 years ago.

The centuries of rainy weather and cool temperatures came to an end in about 8,000 B.C. From then until the present, the peninsula grew progressively more arid; rainfall decreased, and the sun and wind combined to erode mountains and hills, creating the immense desert known today as the Empty Quarter.

But the process of erosion and desiccation was apparently interrupted twice by sub-pluvial, rainy periods: once around 6,000 B.C. and again

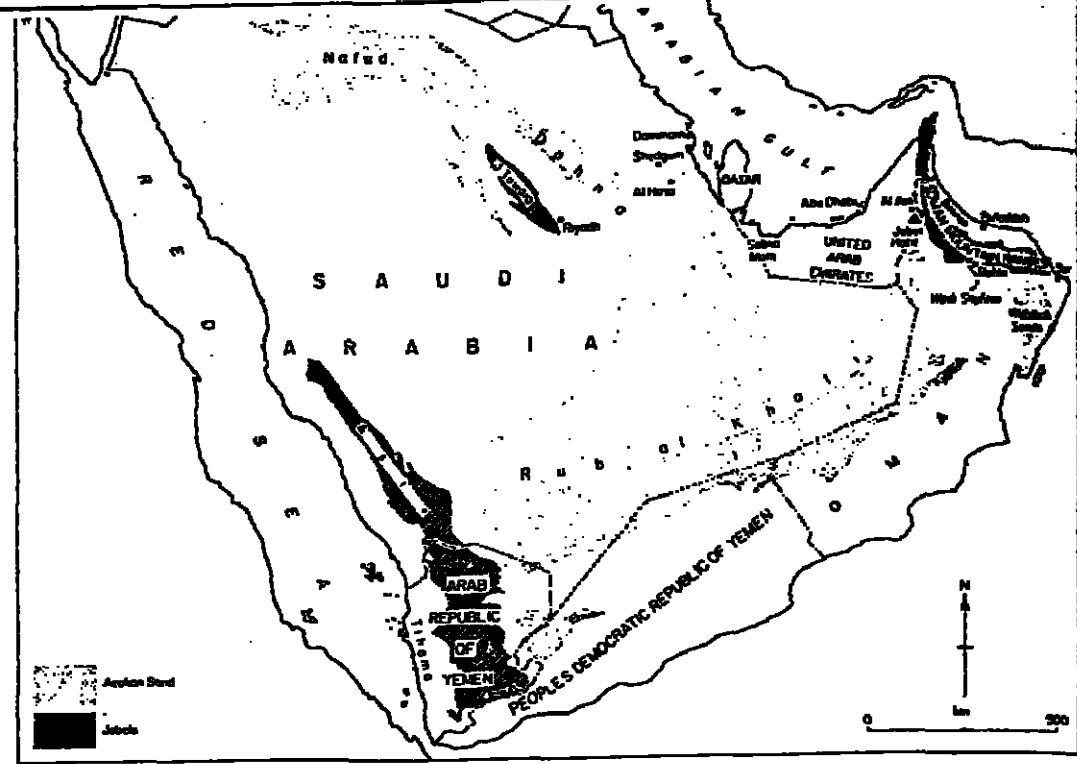
about 3,000 B.C.

During both of these centuries-long intervals, the peninsula — including the Empty Quarter — was swept by monsoon rains, and doubtless regained some degree of fertility.

Strange as it may seem today, there were then one or more lakes in the Empty Quarter. One such body of water — Lake Mundafan in the western Rub al-Khali — was built up between 7,000 and 4,000 B.C., according to geologists.

No one knows how many centuries passed before that lake and perhaps others dried up. It is certainly conceivable that men could have settled along the shores of such water-bodies, and perhaps built up a modest "civilization" in the Empty Quarter.

As the recent discovery of the lost civilization of Ebla in Syria indicates, archaeologists could yet stumble upon the traces of Middle Eastern peoples forgotten in the mists of time — perhaps even in



the Rub al-Khali. Skeptics who doubt that changes in climate and landscape could take place so quickly in the Empty Quarter need only visit the Eastern Province.

The entire coastal area of Eastern Saudi Arabia — including Jubail, Dhahran and Abqaiq — was underwater a mere 5,000 years ago, when the civilizations of Egypt and Mesopotamia were beginning to flourish.

The old water-line is still there for all to see: where the once-submerged salt flats end and the foothills to the west begin.

These and other environmental changes are portrayed vividly — with sound scientific data — in Brice's "Environmental History."

While there is still a great deal of research to be done before scholars can paint a complete picture of the environment in the ancient Middle

East, the broad outlines are already clear.

From what can be seen so far, it is at least possible that the explorer Philby did indeed stumble across the remnants of a long-forgotten population center in what is today one of the world's most inhospitable regions.

If this is the case, then dramatic discoveries lie ahead for the Kingdom's Department of Antiquities.

## Aircraft bribe scandals stir again in Japan

By Mark Murray

TOKYO — Two former prime ministers of Japan have been named in fresh allegations of bribery, even as the aircraft sale payoffs trial of another former leader drags into its third year.

In fact, there is now suspicion that other major U.S. aircraft manufacturers may have engaged in shady practices to boost their sales in Japan.

Kakuei Tanaka, prime minister from 1972 to 1974, is already on trial, charged with accepting around \$1.6 million from Lockheed to promote Tristar passenger jet sales.

And almost before it had settled into office, the month-old government of Masayoshi Ohira faced a McDonnell-Douglas admission it had bribed an (as yet unnamed) top government official.

This was quickly followed by the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission fining Grumman for using bribes to promote sales of its F-2C early warning radar aircraft to Iran. In documents filed with the SEC, Grumman suggested the possibility of similar action in Japan some years ago.

The Japanese press, heavily

**Geneva's \$1.2 billion**

By Ian Guest  
GENEVA — The economic benefits of being an international center has been firmly underlined by a study just released here which says that international agencies and foreign missions spent 2,000 million Swiss francs (\$1.2 billion) in expenses in 1977, and that 60 per cent of it went straight into the coffers of the Canton of Geneva.

The study comes from the cantonal office of statistics. It finds that in 1977 the 23 international organizations employed 19,724 personnel and convoked more than 1,500 conferences which brought together nearly 62,000 delegates.

Whatever kind of a bureaucratic nightmare this may suggest, it clearly resulted in a windfall for the city of Geneva. As of April last year, 16 per cent of the officials in the U.N. and foreign missions were Swiss — considerably more than if Switzerland had been a member of the U.N. and thus subjected to personnel quotas. Thirty-eight per cent of all staff employed by the non-governmental organizations (such as the Red Cross) were also Swiss. The total expenses of the organizations was the equivalent of 80 per cent of the total expenditure on the Canton of Geneva in 1976.

Delegates who assembled for conferences spent a quarter of all the nights spent in Geneva hotels — one of the sectors of the Swiss economy which has been worse hit by the hardness of the Swiss franc.

The report concludes that the expected withdrawal of international organizations because of the height of the franc against the dollar has not materialized, although it notes that more international staff are living in France than before.

—(G)

criticized by the public for its cozy relationship with politicians that made it tardy in probing the Lockheed case five years ago, has strained every muscle this time to find screaming headlines revelations.

Those mentioned in the Grumman case include Nobu-aki Kishi, the country's hawkish leader at the time anti-American riots forced President Eisenhower to cancel a 1960 Tokyo visit, his protégé Takeo Fukuda (premier until beaten by Ohira in last month's Liberal Democratic Party presidential election), and two former Defense Agency directors,

Naoto Matsuno and Yaushiro Nakasone.

Former Grumman vice-chairman Thomas Cheatham has said he met Kishi and Fukuda frequently for dinner between 1969 and 1972 when a sales drive was under way in Japan for the E-2C. Cheatham has certainly implied he felt these contacts were helpful in Grumman eventually clinching the order.

Also mentioned are Harry Kern, one-time "Newsweek" foreign editor, and Michio Kawabe, Prime Minister Kishi's

private secretary. The two men formed a public relations company in Tokyo with Grumman as one of its clients, and it was Kern who introduced Cheatham to the Japanese political leaders — although he insists nothing but world affairs in general were discussed at the various dinners. Kishi and Fukuda have also denied any wrong doing.

After deciding to develop a domestic early warning plane, the Tokyo government made a sudden switch in 1972 in favor of the Grumman aircraft. The Ohira government last week de-

cided to go ahead with an order for four of the planes. Tokyo prosecutors are now negotiating with the SEC for release of their evidence about both McDonnell-Douglas and Grumman.

Grumman says its consultation agreement with Kern was cancelled some years ago because "of suspicion he was making payments to Japanese officials."

Grumman told the SEC that "in 1969, at the suggestion of Japanese government officials, it was decided to change our agent in Japan to enhance sales prospects for the E-2C." (OFN)



ROLLING RECLINER: Danish designer Verner Panton's new chairs for Rosenthal of Selb, West Germany.

## A cholera rain from the sky?

By Gareth Farry

LONDON — The mystery surrounding the sudden appearance of cholera in certain unlikely parts of the world, often well away from the ports and large centers of population which are the disease usually entry points, may have an equally bizarre solution. Aircraft could be spreading the killer through infected water being discharged from wash-basins in mid-flight.

This finding is the result of two years of research, which included the complicated processes of cross-referencing aircraft flight-paths with the location of sporadic outbreaks of one of the world's most deadly diseases, by Dr. Charles Rondle of the London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine.

Cholera, an infection of the intestines which leads to diarrhoea and rapid water loss, is often spread through human fluids or infected water supplies. Thousands suffer from cholera every year, particularly in India, North Africa and Arabia.

But the disease has recently been appearing in unexpected places like Oman, Abu Dhabi, Dubai, Czechoslovakia and France in the rural areas of the Dordogne where infected people were found never to have been out of their villages, and had no contact with travellers from any sea port such as Marseilles, where sailors might have come from cholera-countries.

Dr. Rondle's research has been based on the frightening possibility that the disease might, literally, have rained down on its victims from the air. He found that the flight paths of jets from India passed almost exactly over the affected parts of the countries. They also discovered that it was common practice for airliners to discharge the water from washbasins into the sky.

The next step was to confirm that the cholera-bacteria could survive the freezing temperatures it would encounter outside the aircraft, and also thaw-

ing again as it fell to earth.

The World Health Organization (WHO), which publishes a daily report of cholera outbreaks, has been informed of

Dr. Rondle's findings. The possibility is that people in the early stages of the disease, or persons who are carriers, might be going to the lavatory, washing their hands and the subsequent wash-basin water is then discharged from the aircraft, forming into ice crystals which then melt before reaching the ground.

Cholera might be only one of a number of diseases spread in this way.

Rondle, in a television interview, said that typhoid, dysentery, and most of the enteric diseases could be transmitted in this bizarre way — in fact any disease where the sufferer or carrier excretes large amounts of organisms, which survive freezing and thawing.

Although much more research is now needed — and is likely to be stopped by lack of funds — the immediate preventative measures may lay in the use of medicated soaps, and the strengthening of disinfectants which are being used at the moment in aircraft water supplies.

Rondle said: "Once I found that water was being discharged — and I had a tremendous amount of help from the airlines and everybody I talked to — I concentrated on outbreaks of cholera because it is so easily traced as it is reported every day by WHO. It is an organism which is easily killed, and I wanted to establish whether it could indeed survive the conditions met when it is thrown out of an airplane."

"My findings surprised me — I did not before think it was reasonably possible — but I am now quite convinced that disease can be spread in this way."

"It took over six months to go right through all the WHO reports, and plot them on a map. Then we put airline flight paths on top of it."

"I now hope the airlines will

have a cool look at what their airplanes are doing, and what they're throwing out of the back. What would be even nicer would be if they gave us a grant for further research into the solutions. It would be exciting to do, because nobody seems to have thought of it before."

"My view is what we should put medicated soap into airplanes — clearly you can't suddenly suggest that aircraft design should be modified to prevent water being emptied out."

"I picked up ten cases in five years which could be attributable to this means of spreading — a very small number perhaps but they cannot be explained in any other way. I deliberately look at the Calcutta-west route. What did not do was survey the United States, where the same thing had happened, and there are several other routes which could yield more information."

—(G)

## Bird shoot

PARIS — The regular weekend slaughter of birds and anything else that moves in French fields and forests has been turned by the cold weather into a "veritable hecatomb," according to a Paris bird protection society. The complaint could be confirmed by anyone taking a Sunday walk through rural snow and slush.

The cold weather has driven south many thousands of migrating birds who normally winter in Northern Europe, where they benefit from more substantial protection. In the over-hunted fields and woods of France, the Sunday marksmen have now had a feast.

Protesting against "a massacre as cowardly as it is catastrophic," one protection society described woodcocks being "mown down" while their wings were too frozen to fly —

—(G)

## ANNOUNCEMENT

As the first English language newspaper in the Kingdom, "Arab News" has established itself as a complete information service and has earned the confidence of readers and advertisers.

"Arab News" has also sought to present a special economic service by publishing "Saudi Business" weekly which provides information for businessmen and economists inside and outside the Kingdom.

Their sister publication "Asharq Al-Awsat" is the first truly international Arabic daily which, although only a few months old, has achieved wide circulation and is now printed in London and Jeddah and will soon be printed in the Gulf and Frankfurt, West Germany.

The three publications published by the Saudi Research and Marketing Company of Jeddah, have a large circulation and cover a wide geographic area of distribution through which advertisers can achieve brilliant results.

Saudi Research and Marketing Company and Tihama Company for Advertising, Public Relations and Marketing Studies, have reached an agreement under which Tihama will have the advertising franchise for the three publications as of April 1, 1979. Tihama will be the sole advertising representative for the three publications inside and outside Saudi Arabia.

Clients of the three publications are requested to contact Tihama in Jeddah, its branches in Riyadh, Dammam and Mecca or its representatives in Taif and Medina, for their advertising in these publications as of April 1, 1979.

Advertisers outside the Kingdom are requested to contact Tihama's head office in Jeddah and or its office in London or any advertising agency abroad having representation arrangements with Tihama.

New advertising rates in the three publications will be as effective March 1 1979.

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## Triumph for Bradshaw

## Steelers clinch 3rd Super Bowl

MIAMI, Jan. 22 (AP) — Terry Bradshaw fired four touchdown passes and shattered two Super Bowl passing records Sunday, leading the Pittsburgh Steelers to their third National Football League championship in a 35-31 victory over the Dallas Cowboys.

Bradshaw hit John Stallworth on touchdown pass plays of 28 and 75 yards, found Rocky Bleier with a 7-yard pitch and connected with Lynn Swann on an 18-yarder. Franco Harris added a 22-yard touchdown run as the Steelers came from behind, then had to fight off a late Dallas scoring spree for victory.

Bradshaw, the NFL's Most Valuable Player this season, passed for a career high 318 yards and smashed the Super Bowl record of 250 yards set 13 years ago in the first game of this series by Green Bay's Bart Starr.

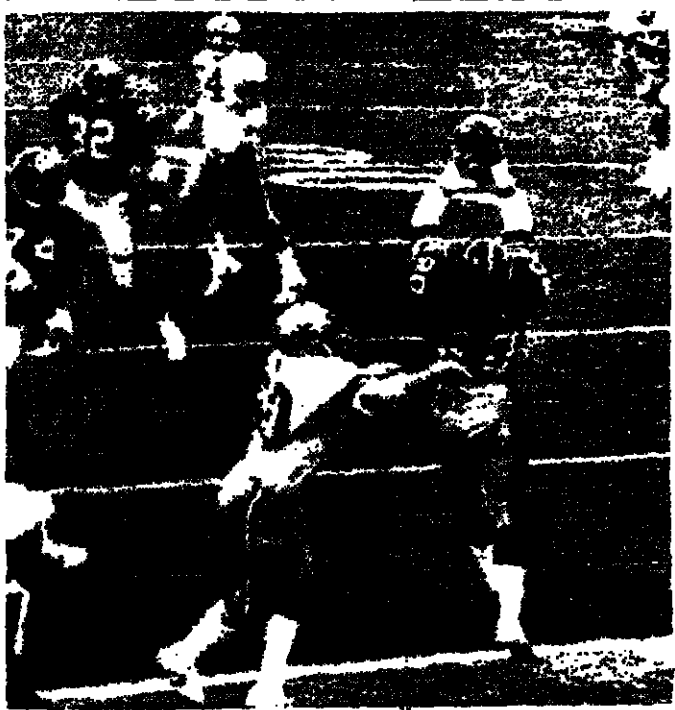
The Steelers and Cowboys dazzled the near-capacity crowd of 78,000 with a pulsating first half that ended with Pittsburgh leading 21-14 and Bradshaw already in the Super Bowl record book with 253 yards in the air.

Then, after the defenses tightened in the third quarter, Pittsburgh broke open the game in the fourth with two touchdowns in 19 seconds. Harris tallied the first on a third-and-nine play from the 22. When Dallas fumbled the ensuing kickoff, Dennis Winston recovered the Pittsburgh and Bradshaw struck on the first play from scrimmage, hitting Swann in the back of the end zone.

It was a brilliant personal accomplishment for Bradshaw, who survived years of booing and ridicule to emerge as the Most Valuable Player of the Steelers' triumph. He had to battle a proud Dallas defense but left the computerized Cowboys folded, spindled and mutilated under an endless barrage that spread his passes all over the field.



HEGMAN STEALS: Dallas' Mike Hegman (58) steals from Bradshaw during second quarter of Super Bowl Sunday. Hegman ran on for a Cowboy touchdown. On ground is Dallas' Ed Jones.



BLEIER SCORES: Steelers' Rocky Bleier goes up to take a pass from QB Terry Bradshaw to score third Steeler TD in first half of Super Bowl Sunday.

Bradshaw's aerial show never missed a beat — not even when Stallworth, who handled his first two TD passes, was forced out of the game because of leg cramps. Terry's show just changed from one wide receiver to the other. Swann, Most Valuable Player of Super Bowl X when Pittsburgh beat Dallas, 21-17, became Bradshaw's main man.

But the Cowboys refused to let the Steelers run away with this title game even after Pittsburgh moved out to a 35-17 lead with 6:51 to play. The Cowboys scored one touchdown on Roger Staubach's eight-yard pass to Billy Joe Dupree with 2:21 left after an 89-yard drive. Then they recovered an onside kick, and Staubach took them in for another touchdown, passing 4 yards to Butch Johnson with 22 seconds left.

Another onside kick was recovered by Pittsburgh with 17 seconds to play.

The game had gone into the fourth and final quarter with Pittsburgh still leading 21-17. Dallas was forced to punt on its first possession of the period and the Steelers went to work on their 15-yard line.

Bradshaw wasn't shot. He hit Grossman for 9 yards and Swann for 13. Then, on a bomb to Swann, Cowboys' corner-back Benny Barnes was called for interference. The 33-yard penalty gave Pittsburgh possession at the Dallas 23. Four plays later, Harris, the MVP of Pittsburgh's first Super Bowl Victory four years ago, charged into the end zone. The TD, like so many of Pittsburgh's most successful plays, came on a third-down.

On the kickoff, Dallas made the day's fatal mistake, fumbling the ball away. Winston, a reserve linebacker, grabbed the ball and Pittsburgh was in business at the 18. On first down, Bradshaw went for all of it, hitting Swann for another touchdown.

The Cowboys fought back gamely. Staubach threw for two touchdowns in the final 21 minutes, the first to Dupree for seven yards, the second to Johnson for four. But there wasn't enough time left for the Cowboys, and when they failed to recover Rafael Septien's second onside kick, the Steelers had clinched their victory.

Pittsburgh 35  
Dallas 31

## Laffite runs away with GP season-opener

BUENOS AIRES, Jan. 22 (AP) — Frenchman Jacques Laffite piloted his brand new Ligier JS11 to an easy victory Sunday in the 53-lap Argentine Grand Prix, season opener for the 1979 Formula One Championship.

The race at the 3,968-meters Buenos Aires Autodrome was stopped by an accident in the opening seconds. It was restarted 75 minutes later, but five drivers had to drop out, two with minor injuries and three with damaged cars.

The victory gave the 35-year-old Laffite nine points and the lead for the 1979 Formula One world driving championship.

Carlos Reutemann of Argentina, the local favorite, was second in a Lotus 79, obtaining six points.

Third was John Watson of Northern Ireland in a McLaren M28, receiving four points. Patrick Depailler, Laffite's teammate was fourth with three points.

Misfiring Depailler, also of France, dropped from third place when he stopped to correct what appeared to be a misfiring engine, but he said "engine didn't work" and Depailler on without making any repairs. The mechanics said he lost no more than 10 seconds in the pit.

Reutemann gave himself credit for his patience in waiting to move into second place late in the race. Earlier he had been on the point of passing Depailler — then in second place — but he said "engine didn't work as well as it should have so I waited so as not to push it too hard."

The accident in the opening seconds of the race, occurred when Watson's McLaren and a Ferrari driven by Jody Scheckter of South Africa brushed on the first curve.

The accident left five drivers

out of the running, including Scheckter with a sprained wrist, and Nelson Piquet of Brazil, with an injured big toe.

Three other drivers were unable to compete due to damage to their cars — McLaren's Patrick Tambay of France, Arturo Merzario of Italy, in his own car and Didier Pironi, of France in a Tyrrell.

Laffite was in third place after the flag dropped to restart the race, but he quickly moved into first, passing Jean Pierre Jarier of France in a Tyrrell 009, and finally took over first place from Depailler in the 11th lap.

He never gave up and built a lead of 18 seconds over Depailler, who held second place through most of the race, but relinquished the position to Reutemann in the 46th lap, just before entering the pits. Watson took over third when the Frenchman returned to the track.

Mario Andretti, last year's champion who finished fifth had no excuses for his performance saying, "I had to drive my reserve car because of the accident and it just wouldn't go any faster."

Watson said the second start was just as fast or faster than the first. Drivers apparently conceded nothing to caution.

Watson himself started at a furious pace, moving from the sixth pole position to second place after only a few laps.

"But I just couldn't hold that speed," he said. "The car started losing grip. I don't know whether it was the tires or what. I slipped back to fourth but the car kept running and I was able to get third when Depailler stopped."

Niki Lauda of Austria, the 1977 champion, dropped out of the race on the seventh lap, but returned late in the race for a total of only eight laps. He said his car had problems with its gas circulation system.



PULLED-UP: Former world champion Niki Lauda looks dejected as he checks the results of one trial Saturday. In the event, a gas circulation problem allowed him to complete only eight laps in Sunday's Grand Prix.

## Ligier displaces Lotus as car to beat in 1979

BUENOS AIRES, Jan. 22 (AP) — The Ligier JT11, a brand new race car that recently had dim prospects even in its native France, has suddenly displaced Lotus as the car to beat in the 1979 Formula One championship.

French teammates Jacques Laffite and Patrick Depailler gave Ligier a 12 to eight points lead over the defending champion Lotus Sunday by taking first and fourth places in the Argentine Grand Prix, first of the season's 16 Formula One races.

Carlos Reutemann of Argentina and Mario Andretti of the United States, driving the Lotus '79 "wing car" that revolutionized the sport last year, finished second and fifth in the 24-man field.

Laffite, a 35-year-old former mechanic with only one previous victory in 61 races, said he expected his easy win here "because I had supreme confidence in the car."

Racing observers say Ligier is the best of the many imitations of the Lotus '79 which introduced a wind tunnel on each side of the body to make oncoming air put downward pressure on the car and give it better traction on curves. Ligier also replaced last year's Maura engine with a Cosworth.

"We hope to win the team title this year, but Lotus and Tyrrell will be difficult rivals," Laffite said.

## Beats Dibbs, 6-2, 3-6, 7-5

## Connors struggles to victory at Birmingham

BIRMINGHAM, Alabama, Jan. 22 (AP) — Top-seeded Jimmy Connors beat Eddie Dibbs, 6-2, 3-6, 7-5 in the finals of the \$175,000 Birmingham International Indoor Tennis Tournament Sunday.

Connors won \$30,000, Dibbs \$15,000.

## NBA teams find stars don't help

NEW YORK, Jan. 22 (AP) — Sometimes it's better not to have a star in the game. New Orleans, Philadelphia and Milwaukee all learned that in National Basketball Association Sunday.

Pistol Pete Maravich picked two technical fouls and was ejected with 2:59 remaining in a third quarter of New Orleans' game against Atlanta.

Joe Jazz, leading by just two points at that time, went on to outscore Atlanta, 38-19, the rest of the way and beat theawks, 108-87.

Philadelphia was having trouble keeping up with Boston until Julius Erving sat out in the second quarter.

Then, using a lineup that featured two centers, the Sixers surged into the lead and went on to beat the Celtics, 90-87.

Milwaukee Guard Brian Winters didn't even get to play because of a sprained ankle.

Junior Bridgeman took place and scored a season-high 30 points as the Bucks tested the New York Knicks, 138-114.

In the only other NBA game, the Cleveland Cavaliers edged the Chicago Bulls, 94-91, and the Los Angeles Lakers beat the Golden State Warriors, 113-107.

## Peak took 12 tries in 1978

ZERMATT, Switzerland, Jan. 22 (AP) — A record 12 skiers lost their lives trying to scale the Swiss side of famous 4,777-meter high Tethyon last year, compared to four deaths in 1977.

Connors said he was playing well. He lost the second set but got his timing back in the third.

Even so, there were four service breaks in the third set. Dibbs broke Connors' serve when Connors was up 3-1 and 4-2, and Connors said, "it was a struggle after that and I really didn't want to get into a tie-breaker because you never know what will happen."

The two have played numerous times, but Dibbs said, "He seems to know my game better than I know him. I couldn't get the big points."

Connors played the Birmingham tournament with a foot blister that caused his withdrawal from the Grand Prix Masters at New York the week before. The blister, he said,

## Ford leads Monte

MONTE CARLO, Jan. 22 (UPI) — Sweden's Bjorn Waldegard in a Ford Escort held a 12 second lead over Finland's Hannu Mikkola in another of five special stages on the third day of the 47th Monte Carlo auto rally Monday.

Stratton conceded the leadership in the First Division table to Kaiserslautern. Both have 26 points, but Kaiserslautern have played one game less and dropped less points.

All postponed because of frost.

Italy: Avellino 0 Juventus 0 Inter 2 Fiorentina 1

Spain: Racing 1 Real M. 1 Sevilla 1 Barcelona 1 Valencia 2 Las Palmas 2 Sociedad 2 Athletic B. 1 Zaragoza 4 Burgos 2 Espanol 1 Recreativo 0 Atletico 4 Celta 0 Sporting 2 Hercules 0 Valencia 0 Salamanca 0 Sporting heads from Real Madrid, both with 23 points from 17 games.

Portugal: Benfica 1 Porto 1 Setubal 2 Sporting 2 Varzim 1 Estoril 1 Coimbra 0 Farense 2 Maritimo 1 Beira 2 Belenenses 4 Viseu 0 Boavista 0 Guimaraes 3

Greece: Panathinaikos 1 Olympiakos 3 Kavala 1 AEK 2 Aris 2 Panathinaikos 0 OFI 1 PAOK 1 Panathinaikos 2 Yannis 0 Ethnikos 1 Apollon 1 Larissa 1 Egaleo 0 Pantosios 2 Kasoria 0 Rodos 3 Iraklis 0 AEK heads the table with 27 points.

Scottish Cup second round: E. Stirling 2 Spartans 3 Airdrie 2 Cowdenbeath 0

was playable if he kept it padded correctly. "But it will be a long time before it becomes caloused."

## Navratilova Faces Wade

In Houston, Top-seeded Martina Navratilova struggled in the first set for the second straight match Sunday before defeating Australia's Dianne Fromholtz 7-5, 6-0 to gain the finals in the \$125,000 women's

pro tennis tournament.

Navratilova, trying to win her fourth straight pro tournament, was to play second-seeded Virginia Wade of England in Monday night's finals with \$24,000 for the winner. Wade played steadily for the second straight night to beat third-seeded Wendy Turnbull of Australia 6-3, 6-2 in the other semifinal.

## Birdies power Crenshaw ahead in Phoenix event

PHOENIX, Arizona, Jan. 22 (AP) — Ben Crenshaw converted a tiny change in his putting into a spectacular, 10-under-par 61 that gave him firm control Sunday in the second round of the twice-postponed and now abbreviated Phoenix Open Golf Tournament.

Crenshaw's string of nine birdies in an 11-hole stretch helped him compile the lowest score in two years of tour activity and enabled him to take a four-stroke lead with only 18 holes to go in the tournament.

"I knew I was on the verge of playing some good golf," Crenshaw said.

Crenshaw finished his string of birdies with a 10-foot putt on the 18th green, nine holes after he had made a slight change in his putting.

Andy Bean, Jerry Pate and first-round leader Jay Haas shared second place at 132. "It's hard to believe," Haas said of Crenshaw's effort.

"I'm making pars and birdies, and every time I look up I'm another stroke behind."

Al Milaw heads the table with 25 points from Perugia's 22 after 15 games.

Spain: Racing 1 Real M. 1 Sevilla 1 Barcelona 1 Valencia 2 Las Palmas 2 Sociedad 2 Athletic B. 1 Zaragoza 4 Burgos 2 Espanol 1 Recreativo 0 Atletico 4 Celta 0 Sporting 2 Hercules 0 Valencia 0 Salamanca 0 Sporting heads from Real Madrid, both with 23 points from 17 games.

Portugal: Benfica 1 Porto 1 Setubal 2 Sporting 2 Varzim 1 Estoril 1 Coimbra 0 Farense 2 Maritimo 1 Beira 2 Belenenses 4 Viseu 0 Boavista 0 Guimaraes 3

Greece: Panathinaikos 1 Olympiakos 3 Kavala 1 AEK 2 Aris 2 Panathinaikos 0 OFI 1 PAOK 1 Panathinaikos 2 Yannis 0 Ethnikos 1 Apollon 1 Larissa 1 Egaleo 0 Pantosios 2 Kasoria 0 Rodos 3 Iraklis 0 AEK heads the table with 27 points.

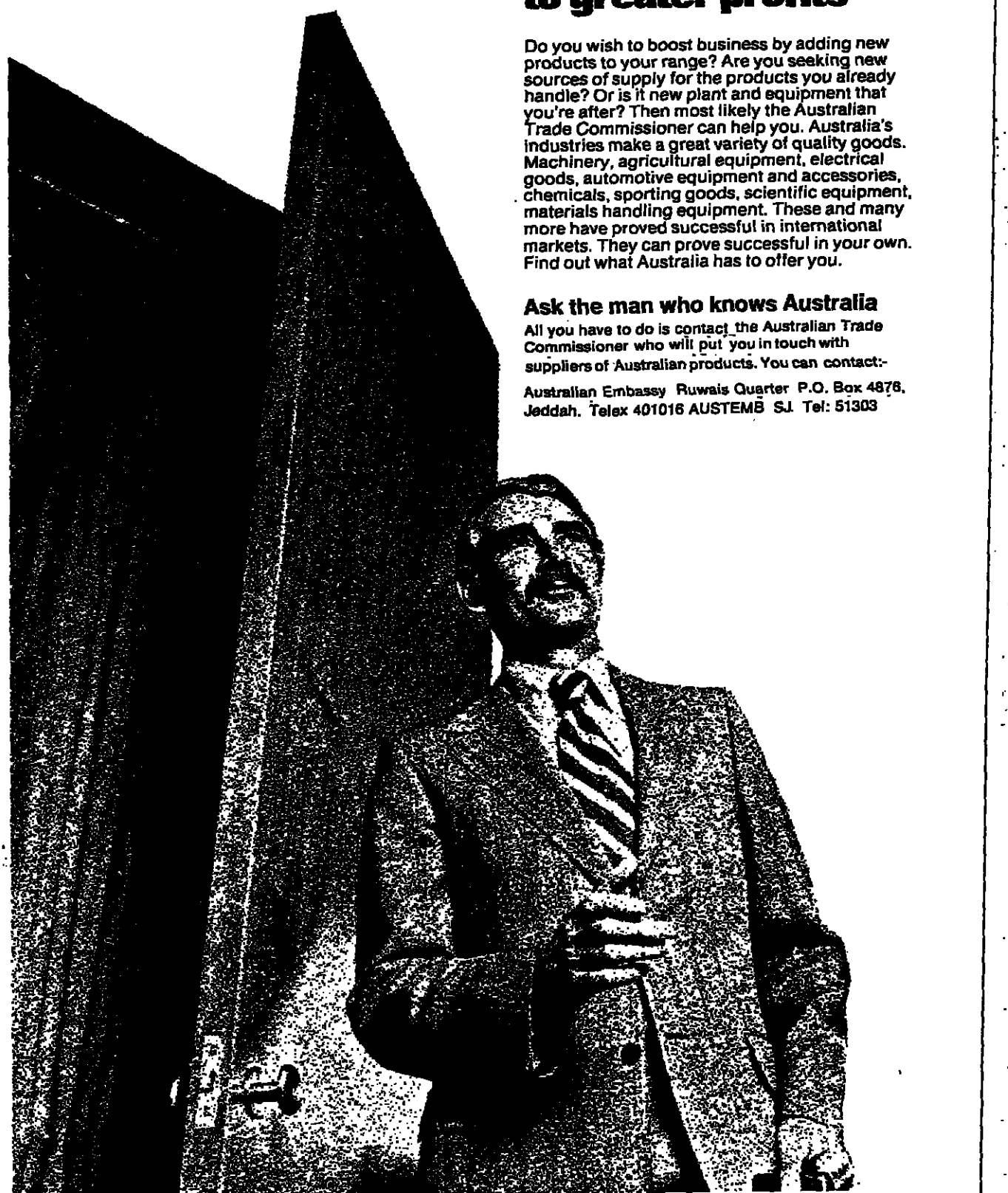
Scottish Cup second round: E. Stirling 2 Spartans 3 Airdrie 2 Cowdenbeath 0

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Do you wish to boost business by adding new products to your range? Are you seeking new sources of supply for the products you already handle? Or is it new plant and equipment that you're after? Then most likely the Australian Trade Commissioner can help you. Australia's industries make a great variety of quality goods. Machinery, agricultural equipment, electrical goods, automotive equipment and accessories, chemicals, sporting goods, scientific equipment, materials handling equipment. These and many more have proved successful in international markets. They can prove successful in your own. Find out what Australia has to offer you.

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Ask the Australian Trade Commissioner

## Iran shutdown cited

## Japanese asked to curb energy use

TOKYO, Jan. 22 (AP) — The strike by oil workers in Iran has prompted the government to call for voluntary guidelines on energy conservation, Prime Minister Masayoshi Ohira said Monday.

Iran's oil exports came to a standstill when National Iranian Oil Co. workers went on strike. Japan depends on Iran for 20 per cent of its oil.

Ohira told the National Press Club, "the voluntary guidelines had to be imposed because Japan could not be assured of

alternative petroleum supplies from February."

The prime minister emphasized, "the guidelines are voluntary. We are simply asking industry and the population through the cabinet to cooperate in energy saving measures. The guidelines do not have the force of law."

On Monday a government-sponsored committee called on offices to lower room temperatures to below 20 degrees centigrade, and to turn off one

third of all neon lights. Tadao Kikukawa, a deputy cabinet vice-minister said.

Motorists have been asked to cut their driving by 20 per cent, to refrain from using freeways on holidays, and to observe strictly a maximum 80 kilometer per hour speed limit, said Kikukawa.

The prime minister said he did not think the voluntary guidelines will have a bad

effect on job. The government was doing everything to increase storage capacity.

Kikukawa said, "the guidelines are intended to deepen the people's consciousness on energy shortages. We will never force the Japanese people to comply with the new measures."

Japan has a 91-day stockpile of oil, government sources said. Also Monday in Frankfurt, Kraftwerk Union AG, a unit of the West German Siemens AG, denied a Tehran newspaper report that it laid off 4,800 workers at its two Bushahr power plants in Iran.

There are 2,500 Iranians, German and other West Europeans, Turks, Indians and Pakistanis working at the site. Some 500 Germans and 1,500 others had been withdrawn lately because strikes caused a slow-down on material deliveries, an official said.

He said Iran had paid all due installments on the project. But he was unable to rule out the possibility that further workmen would have to be withdrawn if delivery does not improve.

## Bank of England support steadies trembling pound

LONDON, Jan. 22 (UPI) — The British pound came in for a little bullying Monday on money markets here and dipped below the \$2-mark in early trading at \$1.9940 in response to the strike troubles.

Sterling's international value against a basket of currencies fell back sharply from the weekend's 63.4 to 63.1 — its lowest for a month. Support by the Bank of England brought the pound back up to



DAMMAM: Bags of fertilizer from the Saudi Arabian Fertilizer Co. are loaded onto railway cars. In 1978 the company exceeded its production targets of 250,000 tons by 10,633 tons. A report by the United States Agriculture Department now suggests that world fertilizer production will expand for the next four years.

## U.S. Agriculture Department report

## Fertilizer production expanding

WASHINGTON, Jan. 22 (AP) — Studies indicate that world fertilizer production will expand at least through the next four years, as many countries, including the Soviet Union and India, seek to increase their food output.

The analysis is in a new "fertilizer situation" report by the U.S. Agriculture Department and includes estimates and other information by a number of international organizations, including the World Bank and the Food and Agricultural Organization of the United Nations.

Much of the abundance provided by American farmers has been built by their use of fertilizers, enabling the United States to be the world leader in the export of farm products.

Fertilizer production is expected to continue exceeding demand through 1982-83, although the margin of surplus will shrink from what it is now.

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Much of the abundance provided by American farmers has been built by their use of fertilizers, enabling the United States to be the world leader in the export of farm products.

Between 1977-78 and 1982-83 world demand for fertilizer is projected to grow at an annual rate of 6 per cent for nitrogen, 6.3 per cent for phosphate and 5.1 per cent for potash, it said.

Nitrogen, phosphate and potash are the three basic nutrients in commercially prepared fertilizers. Analysts said that the slowest growth in fertilizer demand will be in the "developed market economies" — which includes big users such as the United States — while a larger demand will occur in the "centrally planned economies," such as the Soviet Union particularly for phosphates.

## AOI head hints at Alpha jet production

DUBAI, Jan. 22 (AP) — The chairman of the Arab Organization for Industrialization (AOI), Sheikh Faisal ibn Sultan Al-Qassbi, said Monday the group is likely to opt for the Anglo-French Alpha jet-trainer as the most suitable aircraft to produce in the Arab world.

The other choice being considered, the British-made Hawk, "is a dead end," Sheikh Faisal said in an interview.

"At the moment, though, any new manufacturing plant will be in Cairo. Egypt is so practical for us, it has the manpower, the factories, the skills and above all, it is less expensive than any other place," Sheikh Faisal said.

"First and foremost the AOI is a commercial organization and it has to make money. Such factors as the cheapest location will affect our choice in deciding where to build our industries," he said.

## World shipping shows new vigor

LONDON, Jan. 22 (R) — The number of ships mothballed throughout the world continued to fall in January to a three-year low, Lloyd's Shipping said Monday.

It said 594 ships totalling 16.5 million gross tons were lying unused in January, compared with 656 ships or 18.87 million gross tons laid up last month.

## Saudi Arabian Government Tenders

Authority	Description	No. of Tender	Price SR	Closing Date
* Directorate of Education, Medina	Fencing of Al-Faisaliah school	xx	200	Feb. 26
* Directorate of Health Affairs, Hail	Supply of various kinds of printed material	xx	Free	Feb. 11
* Directorate of Education, Medina	Repairs to schools	xx	200	Feb. 17
* College of Internal Security Forces	Maintenance of bathrooms	xx	30	Feb. 11
" " " "	Repairs to the swimming pool	xx	50	Feb. 11
" " " "	Supply and installation of airconditioners	xx	50	Feb. 12
" " " "	Printed material	xx	20	Feb. 12



## PORTS AUTHORITY

KING ABDUL AZIZ PORT  
DAMMAM

## SHIP MOVEMENTS UP TO THE MORNING OF

CHANGES PAST 24 HRS.

DATE: 24.2.1399/22.1.1979

TIME: 0700 HRS.

1. Vessels Working Berth No.	Name of the Ship	Agent	Type of cargo	Arrival Date
1	MAHAYAD	S.E.A.	GENERAL STEEL	19.1.1979
2	KASUGA MARU	GULF	PLANT/STEEL	20.1.1979
3	TAMANO	BARBER	GEN. CONTS	21.1.1979
4	GOLDEN	ORRI	GEN. FROZEN	21.1.1979
5	MADONNA	GULF	LOADING UREA	18.1.1979
10	LUCLLE	SUEASIA	SHEEP	21.1.1979
11	SWAN RIVER	KANOU	GENERAL	19.1.1979
12	STRAITHPYNE	KANOU	GEN. CONTS	21.1.1979
13	IBN AL MUATAZ	KANOU	GENERAL	21.1.1979
14	STRATHDUNS	ALSAADA	GENERAL	20.1.1979
15	PRINCESS AURORA	GOSABI	GENERAL	19.1.1979
16	EVER SAFETY	S.E.A.	GEN. RICE	21.1.1979
17	AKAB AL HIAZ	ALIREZA	BULK CEMENT	31.1.1979
21	SILVER ZEPHYR (D.B.)	KANOU	SHEEP	30.1.1979
25	ROSSBURG	OCE	SUGAR IN BAGS	22.1.1979
26	X OPI			

## 2-Recent Arrivals

Name of the Ship	Agent	Type of cargo	Arrival Date
TAMANO	BARBER	GEN. CONTS	21.1.1979
SWAN RIVER	SUEASIA	SHEEP	21.1.1979
IBN AL MUATAZ	KANOU	GEN. CONTS	21.1.1979
CHESHIRE	GULF	CONTAINERS	21.1.1979
ENDEAVOUR	ALIREZA	CARS	21.1.1979
MUTSU MARU	S.E.A.	GEN. RICE	21.1.1979
ARAB AL HIAZ	O.C.F.	SUGAR IN BAGS	22.1.1979
SCOP			

## 3-Vessels Expected With in 24 Hours

Name of the Ship	Agent	Type of cargo	Arrival Date
MARIA OLDENDORF	ALIREZA		
IBN AL ATHER	KANOU		
MARE TRADER	KANOU		
KUNIKU	KANOU		
UNIFIED	SUEASIA		
FORTRISS			

4-Tonnages Discharged (Freight Tons): 39,590

5-Waiting Time: NIL

Note: Importers having goods on the above mentioned ships should complete their formalities as soon as possible. For any inquiries please contact the Shipping Agents.

## Surge expected

## Copper prices recover

LOS ANGELES, Jan. 22 (LAT) — Copper prices have recovered sufficiently to restore profitability to the entire industry, and probably are headed much higher, many copper analysts contend.

Their optimism is in sharp contrast to the bearish outlook that prevailed from 1974 through last summer. Now world demand may be catching up to supplies, which could push U.S. producer prices above \$1 a pound by year end, compared to 75 cents last week and 55 cents a year ago, these analysts say.

There are some dissenters. Arnold Brisk, commodity specialist at Bache Halsey Stuart, Beverly Hills, expects a relatively featureless copper market this year, without much additional upward price pressure in the first half.

But Brisk and others say the recent rally is a reflection of market forces, not speculative pressures.

David Waite, commodities vice president at Drexel Burnham Lambert, Inc., New York,

notes that an overhang of 2.1 million tons on the world market at the end of 1977 was cut by 450,000 tons last year, forcing some fabricators in late 1978 to enter the open market for their copper rather than drawing down inventories.

## EEC

jobless

up 3.9%

BRUSSELS, Jan. 22 (AP) — The number of unemployed in the Common Market was 5,958,000 last year, a 3.9 per cent increase over 1977, the Common Market's Statistical Office reported Monday.

It pointed out that the unemployment growth had slowed from the 9.4 per cent increase between 1976 to 1977.

The 1978 jobless total represented 5.6 per cent of the working population.

Nearly 43 per cent of all unemployed were men. In Belgium, women represented 60 per cent of unemployed, in France 53 per cent and in Germany 51 per cent.

## FOREIGN EXCHANGE RATES

Opening Monday	SAMA rate	Cash	Transfer
U.S. Dollar	3.34	3.35	3.34
Pound Sterling	6.68	6.70	6.73
Deutsche Mark	1.82 (100)	181.50	182.50
Swiss F	2.00 (100)	203.00	201.00
French F	0.79 (100)	79.00	79.50
Italian Lira (1000)	—	4.05	4.03
Lebanese Lira (100)	—	110.00	110.00
Syrian Lira (100)	—	81.00	86.20
Egyptian Pound	—	4.60	4.80
Kuwaiti Dinar	—	12.25	12.30
Jordanian Dinar	—	11.40	11.40
Emirates Dirham (100)	—	87.25	87.25
Qatari Riyal (100)	—	87.25	87.25
Bahraini Dinar	—	8.72	8.72
Iranian Riyal (100)	—	—	—
Iraqi Dinar	—	9.50	—
Yemeni Riyal (100)	—	73.75	73.80
South Yemeni Dinar	—	—	—
Moroccan Dirham (100)	—	79.00	88.25
Indian Rupee (100)	—	36.50	41.15
Pakistani Rupee (100)	—	—	34.00
Gold kg	—	24,700	—
10 Tolas bar	—	2,880	—
Silver kg bar	—	680	—
Japanese yen (100)	1.69	—	—
Canadian dollar	2.81	—	—
Belgian franc (10)	1.15	—	—
Dutch guilder	1.68	—	—
Italian Lira (100)	0.40	—	—

Cash and transfer rates supplied by Al-Rajhi Company for Currency Exchange and Commerce, Gabel St. Jeddah.

SAMA rates announced by the Saudi Arabian Monetary Agency, based on average rates on the London money market and the official price of the U.S. dollar.

## 1-VESSELS DISCHARGING BERTH VESSEL

AGENT	CARGO	ARR. DATE
1A	—	—
1	—	—
2	—	—
3	MAWAN ISLAND	ALATAS
4	—	—
5	ROBERT-E-LEE (BRGS)	A.E.T.
6	—	—
7	AL BATTANI	SEA
8	SAMOS SKY	ALPHA
9	—	—
10	ATLANIC FOREST	KANOU
11	AL QASEEM	SAUDI L.
12	FUSO MARU	ALIREZA
13	MARE TRANQUILLO	BAROON
14	AMAX MARINER	A.E.T.
15	—	—
16	ACHILLEUS	ROLACO
17	—	—
18	KRON	SADAKA
19	ELLI II	A.A.
20	NISSOS SAMOS	O.C.E.
21	FILIPINAS SAUDI I	S.A.M.A.
22	—	—
23	—	—
24	—	—
25	—	—
26	CHINTA	RED SEA
27	HOUDA LUCK	ALWANI
28	—	—
29	—	—
30	—	—
31	—	—
32	—	—
33	—	—
34	—	—

## RO RO

AGENT	CARGO	ARR. DATE
MERZARIO PERSIA	A.E.T.	RO RO
MERCANDIAN IMPORTER II	ORRI	RO RO
2-Recent Arrivals		
MERZARIO PERSIA	A.E.T.	CONTAINERS
HAPPY RIDER	GULF	RO RO
SEATRAN	MEDCO	CONTAINERS
AMSTERDAM	—	—
SONIA SOPHIA	GULF	GENERAL
KHALI SKY	S.A.M.A.	FRUIT/CHICKENS
MERCANDIAN	ORRI	RO RO
IMPORTER II	—	—
MOON RIVER	ALIREZA	CARS
AMAX MARINER	A.E.T.	GENERAL
MEDLOYD	ALATAS	GENERAL
BALTIMORE	—	—

## 3-Vessels Expected With in 24 Hours

AGENT	CARGO	ARR. DATE
EAGLE	S.A.M.A.	BAGED BARLEY
JADE RAY	S.E.A.	GENERAL
LANTAO ISLAND	ALATAS	CONTS/TIMBER
MOLOCHANSK	A.E.T.	GENERAL
MERZARIO	—	TO LOAD MTYS
ARABA	—	—
ARAB-AL-AHSAA	SADAKA	DURRA
NEDER RHONE	BARBER	SLOTS
AL PASHA	SAUDI LINES	TO LOAD CARS
ALPHA CONVEYOR	ALGOSABI	MAFIS/FLATS/MOBILES
NORWEGIAN	ALGOSABI	CONTAINERS FLATS
CRUSADER	—	—
BLUE POLARIS	ALIREZA	VEHICLES
GERARD L.D.	ALSABAR	BULK CEMENT
MARINA	SADAKA	MARBLE

4-Tonnages Discharged (Freight Tons): 55954

5-WAITING TIME-NIL

Importers having goods on the above mentioned ships should complete their formalities as soon as possible. For any enquiries please contact the Shipping Agents.



**arab news**  
International Finance  
International Bourse, commodities, Money and Exchange Rates

**INDUSTRIAL  
GASES PRODUCTION  
CAN MAKING  
SHIPBUILDING  
HONDA PRODUCTS  
YANMAR PRODUCTS**

**ABDULLAH HASHIM ESTS.**

<b>JEDDAH</b>	<b>MECCA</b>	<b>RIYADH</b>	<b>DAMMAM</b>
<b>32065-32411</b>	<b>25603</b>	<b>28032-23592</b>	<b>24720-24730</b>

**WORLD STOCK MARKETS** **بورصات العالم**

Stock	Jan. 19	Jan. 18	Jan. 17	Jan. 16	Jan. 15	Jan. 14	Jan. 13	Jan. 12	Jan. 11	Jan. 10	Jan. 9	Jan. 8	Jan. 7	Jan. 6	Jan. 5	Jan. 4	Jan. 3	Jan. 2	Jan. 1	Dec. 31	Dec. 30	Dec. 29	Dec. 28	Dec. 27	Dec. 26	Dec. 25	Dec. 24	Dec. 23	Dec. 22	Dec. 21	Dec. 20	Dec. 19	Dec. 18	Dec. 17	Dec. 16	Dec. 15	Dec. 14	Dec. 13	Dec. 12	Dec. 11	Dec. 10	Dec. 9	Dec. 8	Dec. 7	Dec. 6	Dec. 5	Dec. 4	Dec. 3	Dec. 2	Dec. 1	Nov. 30	Nov. 29	Nov. 28	Nov. 27	Nov. 26	Nov. 25	Nov. 24	Nov. 23	Nov. 22	Nov. 21	Nov. 20	Nov. 19	Nov. 18	Nov. 17	Nov. 16	Nov. 15	Nov. 14	Nov. 13	Nov. 12	Nov. 11	Nov. 10	Nov. 9	Nov. 8	Nov. 7	Nov. 6	Nov. 5	Nov. 4	Nov. 3	Nov. 2	Nov. 1	Oct. 31	Oct. 30	Oct. 29	Oct. 28	Oct. 27	Oct. 26	Oct. 25	Oct. 24	Oct. 23	Oct. 22	Oct. 21	Oct. 20	Oct. 19	Oct. 18	Oct. 17	Oct. 16	Oct. 15	Oct. 14	Oct. 13	Oct. 12	Oct. 11	Oct. 10	Oct. 9	Oct. 8	Oct. 7	Oct. 6	Oct. 5	Oct. 4	Oct. 3	Oct. 2	Oct. 1	Sept. 30	Sept. 29	Sept. 28	Sept. 27	Sept. 26	Sept. 25	Sept. 24	Sept. 23	Sept. 22	Sept. 21	Sept. 20	Sept. 19	Sept. 18	Sept. 17	Sept. 16	Sept. 15	Sept. 14	Sept. 13	Sept. 12	Sept. 11	Sept. 10	Sept. 9	Sept. 8	Sept. 7	Sept. 6	Sept. 5	Sept. 4	Sept. 3	Sept. 2	Sept. 1	Aug. 31	Aug. 30	Aug. 29	Aug. 28	Aug. 27	Aug. 26	Aug. 25	Aug. 24	Aug. 23	Aug. 22	Aug. 21	Aug. 20	Aug. 19	Aug. 18	Aug. 17	Aug. 16	Aug. 15	Aug. 14	Aug. 13	Aug. 12	Aug. 11	Aug. 10	Aug. 9	Aug. 8	Aug. 7	Aug. 6	Aug. 5	Aug. 4	Aug. 3	Aug. 2	Aug. 1	July 31	July 30	July 29	July 28	July 27	July 26	July 25	July 24	July 23	July 22	July 21	July 20	July 19	July 18	July 17	July 16	July 15	July 14	July 13	July 12	July 11	July 10	July 9	July 8	July 7	July 6	July 5	July 4	July 3	July 2	July 1	June 30	June 29	June 28	June 27	June 26	June 25	June 24	June 23	June 22	June 21	June 20	June 19	June 18	June 17	June 16	June 15	June 14	June 13	June 12	June 11	June 10	June 9	June 8	June 7	June 6	June 5	June 4	June 3	June 2	June 1	May 31	May 30	May 29	May 28	May 27	May 26	May 25	May 24	May 23	May 22	May 21	May 20	May 19	May 18	May 17	May 16	May 15	May 14	May 13	May 12	May 11	May 10	May 9	May 8	May 7	May 6	May 5	May 4	May 3	May 2	May 1	April 30	April 29	April 28	April 27	April 26	April 25	April 24	April 23	April 22	April 21	April 20	April 19	April 18	April 17	April 16	April 15	April 14	April 13	April 12	April 11	April 10	April 9	April 8	April 7	April 6	April 5	April 4	April 3	April 2	April 1	March 31	March 30	March 29	March 28	March 27	March 26	March 25	March 24	March 23	March 22	March 21	March 20	March 19	March 18	March 17	March 16	March 15	March 14	March 13	March 12	March 11	March 10	March 9	March 8	March 7	March 6	March 5	March 4	March 3	March 2	March 1	February 28	February 27	February 26	February 25	February 24	February 23	February 22	February 21	February 20	February 19	February 18	February 17	February 16	February 15	February 14	February 13	February 12	February 11	February 10	February 9	February 8	February 7	February 6	February 5	February 4	February 3	February 2	February 1	January 31	January 30	January 29	January 28	January 27	January 26	January 25	January 24	January 23	January 22	January 21	January 20	January 19	January 18	January 17	January 16	January 15	January 14	January 13	January 12	January 11	January 10	January 9	January 8	January 7	January 6	January 5	January 4	January 3	January 2	January 1	December 31	December 30	December 29	December 28	December 27	December 26	December 25	December 24	December 23	December 22	December 21	December 20	December 19	December 18	December 17	December 16	December 15	December 14	December 13	December 12	December 11	December 10	December 9	December 8	December 7	December 6	December 5	December 4	December 3	December 2	December 1	November 30	November 29	November 28	November 27	November 26	November 25	November 24	November 23	November 22	November 21	November 20	November 19	November 18	November 17	November 16	November 15	November 14	November 13	November 12	November 11	November 10	November 9	November 8	November 7	November 6	November 5	November 4	November 3	November 2	November 1
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EXCHANGE RATES AND LONDON GOLD	اسعار العملات والذهب
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LONDON		NEW YORK	
January 19	Range	January 18	Opening Prices
USA	2.0660-2.0670	STG	2.0065-2.0070
Canada	2.1810-2.1840	BFR	2.0125-2.0130
France	2.0550-2.0560	DMK	1.84-15.44.17
Belgium	52.70-52.78	CAN	2.0125-2.0130
Italy	1673.80-1674.80	LIT	833.50-834.80
India	1.9800-1.9900	DMK	1.9825-1.9870
Sweden	3.1090-3.1095	DMK	1.9710-1.9720
N. Germany	1.6875-1.7005	DMK	1.8790-1.8800
Switzerland	6.7825-6.78125	YEN	168.00-168.50
Norway	10.1550-10.1650	AUS, SCH	13.45-13.50
Denmark	25.2000-25.2005	DMK	2.5570-2.5575
Austria	27.60-27.605	DMK	46.45-46.50
Spain	93.0-93.00	SKR	5.49-5.49.70
Japan	147.10-148.30	DMK	29.45-29.70
Spain	391.40-397.50	SP	69.45-69.47
		MEX	22.60-22.70

Sixty one month 35.25 disc, two months 70-65 disc, three months 110-105 disc, six months 170-165 disc.

N. Y. DOLLAR CROSS RATES	
January 19	
Goldster	1,986.6
Belgian Franc	29.000
Dutch Guilders	24.33
Hong Kong Dollar	4.226
French Franc	4.226
Italian Lira	834.80
Japanese Yen	198.20
Swiss Franc	1.670
	disc, twelve months 350-330 disc.
	disc, one month 3-1 disc, two months 3-1 disc,
	three months 4-6 p.p.m.
	two months 46-54 prem.
LONDON GOLD	
January 19	
3.00 p.m. fix	\$230.55
Morning fix	\$230.78
Yesterday's fix	\$227.25

## DOW JONES STOCK AVERAGES

**DOW JONES**  
**11.00 a.m. STOCK AVERAGES**

**January 19**

30 Industrials .....	841.18	UP 1.99	or 0.24%
50 Common Stocks .....	1,171.17	UP 1.72	or 0.15%
15 Utilities .....	162.16	UP 0.23	or 0.22%
65 Stocks .....	285.98	UP 0.49	or 0.17%

A total of about 890 issues closed higher while about 540 finished lower.

The Dow Jones Industrial Average gained 4.94, to 839.14, closing near its best level of the day. It rose for the second time from a low of 834.50.

Volume totalled about 273,000,000 shares.

Prices also climbed on the American Exchange.

The Market Value Index, rising 1.28, to 167.76, the average per share rose 18 cents.

Advancing issues topped declining, 355 to 129, with 317 unchanged.

The most active issue was Hamilton Oil and Minerals, which advanced 1 1/2 points.

Other active issues included Resources International Club A, down 1 1/4 to 54 1/2 on 100,000 shares; Chesapeake and Potomac, up 3/4 to 101.00; and Russell-Sydney and

that this economic expansion still has a good deal of life in it. Noting that the growth in the inflation rate in the fourth quarter is an adjusted 3.1% annual rate, Kropp said that much of that gain comes from the Federal pay added to GNP as a lump sum in the fourth quarter.

Federal Reserve Board Chairman William Miller emphasized that the 1979 decline is a 'year of austerity' with time being given for the programs to fight inflation "to take hold."

Miller said that the Federal Reserve expects continued slow growth in the economy, but expects continued slow flow in and look they will be

**DOW JONES  
CLOSING STOCK AVERAGES**

	January 15	
30 Industrials .....	\$39.14	UP 4.94 or 0.59%
20 Transp.....	219.32	UP 2.82 or 1.30%
15 Utilities .....	157.00	UP 1.00 or 0.64%
5 Stocks .....	285.09	UP 1.99 or 0.70%

FINANCIAL TIMES STOCK INDICES		مؤشرات الفينتينج						
	Jan. 19	Jan. 18	Jan. 17	Jan. 16	Jan. 15	Jan. 12	A year ago	
Government Secs.	67.37	67.42	67.51	67.92	67.87	68.09	77.34	
Fixed Interest	69.88	70.82	70.96	70.89	70.87	70.83	80.97	
Industrial Ordinary	478.9	474.5	474.0	481.5	482.1	484.7	486.0	
Gold Mines	154.3	150.1	150.7	148.4	149.0	136.5	147.7	
Gold Mines (excl. S.A.)	185.9	182.3	182.1	186.7	185.3	165.2	181.9	
Ord. Div. Yield	6.08	6.12	6.12	6.02	6.02	5.99	5.98	
Earnings Yrly % (clm*)	15.94	16.85	16.85	15.88	15.72	15.96	16.89	
FTSE Index (mch*)	5,111	5,089	5,089	5,099	5,099	5,114	5,391	
Dow Jones (mch*)	3,328	3,348	3,403	3,418	3,418	3,315	3,500	
Equity turnover (m)		61.54	67.17	78.99	68.35	73.15	92.56	
Equity bargain total		11,421	11,344	12,700	13,842	13,338	15,085	

19 a.m. 376.9 11 a.m. 479.4 Noon 480.9 1 p.m. 486.4 2 p.m. 488.0 3 p.m. 479.3  
Latest Index 01-236 8026.  
\* Based on 52 per cent exportation limit. @ NE = 7.58.  
Bank 100 Cents. Sale 15/18/24. Pound Jan. 1972. Ind. Crd. 1/17/55.  
Gold Mktg 12/9/55. Ex-6 per cent exportation limit. 1972. S. Service July-Dec. 1942.

**LONDON**  
**COMMODITY** **اسعار السلع والمعادن الرئيسية**

BASIC MATERIALS		SOYABEAN MEAL		Today's Closing	Today's Closing
				Change	per ton
January 19 Lanchester Price		February	128.80	128.60	
		April	129.00	128.40	
		June	127.70	127.50	
		August	131.50	131.30	
		October	124.50	123.70	
		December	125.80	126.00	

COCOA		Today's Closing	Previous Closing	February	126.00	128.00
		per tonne				
March	1810	1807				
May	1848	1846		May	—	—
July	1872	1869		July	—	—
September	1890	1886		October	—	—
December	1918	1908		December	—	—
March	1930	1927		March	—	—
May	1938	1930		May	—	—

WOOL		Australian Greasy Wool Pence per kilo
March	1810	—
May	1848	—
July	1872	—
September	1890	—
December	1918	—
March	1930	—
May	1938	—

<b>ARABICA COFFEE</b>		October .....	—	—
	\$ per 50 Kilos			
August .....	UNQ	UNQ		
October .....	UNQ	UNQ		
December .....	UNQ	UNQ		
February .....	UNQ	UNQ		
April .....	UNQ	UNQ		
June .....	UNQ	UNQ		
August .....	UNQ	UNQ		

العقيد

**BASIC MINERALS**

Excesses 15 Off-Shell Close

£ per tonne		ALUMINIUM		Today's Closing		Previous Closing	
January	1729	1738	Cash	£ per tonne	630.00	632.00	
March	1591	1590	Three months		632.00	633.00	
May	1269	1268	Six months		632.00	—	
July	1216	1215					
September	1176	1175					
November	1145	1143					
January	1119	1118					

GRAINS		COPPER		SILVER	
Wheat	Barley				
Yesterday's Closing	Yesterday's Closing				
£ per tonne	£ per tonne				
1269	1268				
1216	1215				
1176	1175				
1145	1143				
1119	1118				

COPPER		SILVER		GOLD	
	¢ per lb		¢ per oz		\$ per ounce
January	91.15	10.15	10.15	10.15	10.15
February	93.45	10.30	10.30	10.30	10.30
March	93.45	10.30	10.30	10.30	10.30
April	93.45	10.30	10.30	10.30	10.30
May	93.45	10.30	10.30	10.30	10.30
June	93.45	10.30	10.30	10.30	10.30
July	93.45	10.30	10.30	10.30	10.30
August	93.45	10.30	10.30	10.30	10.30
September	93.45	10.30	10.30	10.30	10.30
October	93.45	10.30	10.30	10.30	10.30
November	93.45	10.30	10.30	10.30	10.30
December	93.45	10.30	10.30	10.30	10.30

April-June	57.60	57.55	498.00	
July-September	59.75	59.70	469.00	
Oct.-December	61.90	61.70	499.00	—
January-March	63.75	63.70		
April-June	65.85	65.80		
July-September	68.05	67.90		
Oct.-December	70.90	69.95		

<b>RAW SUGAR</b>	
Super F.	
Common, C.	
Settlement	—

<b>SILVER</b>	
Cash	312.100
Three months	312.20
Settlement	—

<b>Per tray ounce</b>	
Cash	312.100
Three months	312.20
Settlement	—

£ per long ton

	1912-13	1913-14
March .....	101.25	103.00
.....	105.50	105.75
.....	109.00	109.50
October .....	112.75	112.50
.....	115.50	115.00
December .....	120.75	120.50
.....	123.00	122.75

WHITE SUGAR	
	£ per long ton
March .....	101.00
.....	105.00
.....	109.00
October .....	112.00
.....	115.00
December .....	120.00
.....	123.00

	TIN	£ per tonne
Standard .....	—	—
Cash .....	6925	6930
Three months .....	6860	6965
Settlement .....	6930	—
High Grade .....	—	—
Cash .....	6945	6965
Three months .....	6890	6905
Settlement .....	6965	—

July	187.50	186.50		
August	187.75	186.75		
September	113.00	112.75	<b>ZINC</b>	£ per tonne
November	118.50	117.50	Cash	368.00 369.00
December	124.00	123.00	Three months	362.00 361.20
April	131.50	128.50	Settlement	369.00 —
July	137.50	132.00		

<b>INTEREST RATES</b>		<b>السعر فوائد العملات الأوروبية</b>	

	Dutch Guilder	Swiss Franc	W. German Mark	French Franc	Italian Lira	Asian Dollar	Japanese Yen
74-5		par-4	21-3/4	79-0-0	12-16		
74-6		par-4	21-3/4	79-0-0	12-16		
74-7		par-4	21-3/4	79-0-0	12-16		
74-8		par-4	21-3/4	79-0-0	12-16		
74-9		par-4	21-3/4	79-0-0	12-16		
74-10		par-4	21-3/4	79-0-0	12-16		
74-11		par-4	21-3/4	79-0-0	12-16		
74-12		par-4	21-3/4	79-0-0	12-16		
74-13		par-4	21-3/4	79-0-0	12-16		
74-14		par-4	21-3/4	79-0-0	12-16		
74-15		par-4	21-3/4	79-0-0	12-16		
74-16		par-4	21-3/4	79-0-0	12-16		
74-17		par-4	21-3/4	79-0-0	12-16		
74-18		par-4	21-3/4	79-0-0	12-16		
74-19		par-4	21-3/4	79-0-0	12-16		
74-20		par-4	21-3/4	79-0-0	12-16		
74-21		par-4	21-3/4	79-0-0	12-16		
74-22		par-4	21-3/4	79-0-0	12-16		
74-23		par-4	21-3/4	79-0-0	12-16		
74-24		par-4	21-3/4	79-0-0	12-16		
74-25		par-4	21-3/4	79-0-0	12-16		
74-26		par-4	21-3/4	79-0-0	12-16		
74-27		par-4	21-3/4	79-0-0	12-16		
74-28		par-4	21-3/4	79-0-0	12-16		
74-29		par-4	21-3/4	79-0-0	12-16		
74-30		par-4	21-3/4	79-0-0	12-16		
74-31		par-4	21-3/4	79-0-0	12-16		
74-32		par-4	21-3/4	79-0-0	12-16		
74-33		par-4	21-3/4	79-0-0	12-16		
74-34		par-4	21-3/4	79-0-0	12-16		
74-35		par-4	21-3/4	79-0-0	12-16		
74-36		par-4	21-3/4	79-0-0	12-16		
74-37		par-4	21-3/4	79-0-0	12-16		
74-38		par-4	21-3/4	79-0-0	12-16		
74-39		par-4	21-3/4	79-0-0	12-16		
74-40		par-4	21-3/4	79-0-0	12-16		
74-41		par-4	21-3/4	79-0-0	12-16		
74-42		par-4	21-3/4	79-0-0	12-16		
74-43		par-4	21-3/4	79-0-0	12-16		
74-44		par-4	21-3/4	79-0-0	12-16		
74-45		par-4	21-3/4	79-0-0	12-16		
74-46		par-4	21-3/4	79-0-0	12-16		
74-47		par-4	21-3/4	79-0-0	12-16		
74-48		par-4	21-3/4	79-0-0	12-16		
74-49		par-4	21-3/4	79-0-0	12-16		
74-50		par-4	21-3/4	79-0-0	12-16		
74-51		par-4	21-3/4	79-0-0	12-16		
74-52		par-4	21-3/4	79-0-0	12-16		
74-53		par-4	21-3/4	79-0-0	12-16		
74-54		par-4	21-3/4	79-0-0	12-16		
74-55		par-4	21-3/4	79-0-0	12-16		
74-56		par-4	21-3/4	79-0-0	12-16		
74-57		par-4	21-3/4	79-0-0	12-16		
74-58		par-4	21-3/4	79-0-0	12-16		
74-59		par-4	21-3/4	79-0-0	12-16		
74-60		par-4	21-3/4	79-0-0	12-16		
74-61		par-4	21-3/4	79-0-0	12-16		
74-62		par-4	21-3/4	79-0-0	12-16		
74-63		par-4	21-3/4	79-0-0	12-16		

After certificates of deposit: One month 10.50-15.00 per cent; three months 11.00-11.50 per cent; six months 11.50-12.00 per cent; nine months 12.00-12.50 per cent; one year 12.50-13.00 per cent; two years 13.00-13.50 per cent; three years 13.50-14.00 per cent; four years 14.00-14.50 per cent; five years 14.50-15.00 per cent; six years 15.00-15.50 per cent; seven years 15.50-16.00 per cent; eight years 16.00-16.50 per cent; nine years 16.50-17.00 per cent; ten years 17.00-17.50 per cent; eleven years 17.50-18.00 per cent; twelve years 18.00-18.50 per cent; thirteen years 18.50-19.00 per cent; fourteen years 19.00-19.50 per cent; fifteen years 19.50-20.00 per cent; sixteen years 20.00-20.50 per cent; seventeen years 20.50-21.00 per cent; eighteen years 21.00-21.50 per cent; nineteen years 21.50-22.00 per cent; twenty years 22.00-22.50 per cent; twenty-one years 22.50-23.00 per cent; twenty-two years 23.00-23.50 per cent; twenty-three years 23.50-24.00 per cent; twenty-four years 24.00-24.50 per cent; twenty-five years 24.50-25.00 per cent; twenty-six years 25.00-25.50 per cent; twenty-seven years 25.50-26.00 per cent; twenty-eight years 26.00-26.50 per cent; twenty-nine years 26.50-27.00 per cent; thirty years 27.00-27.50 per cent; thirty-one years 27.50-28.00 per cent; thirty-two years 28.00-28.50 per cent; thirty-three years 28.50-29.00 per cent; thirty-four years 29.00-29.50 per cent; thirty-five years 29.50-30.00 per cent; thirty-six years 30.00-30.50 per cent; thirty-seven years 30.50-31.00 per cent; thirty-eight years 31.00-31.50 per cent; thirty-nine years 31.50-32.00 per cent; forty years 32.00-32.50 per cent; forty-one years 32.50-33.00 per cent; forty-two years 33.00-33.50 per cent; forty-three years 33.50-34.00 per cent; forty-four years 34.00-34.50 per cent; forty-five years 34.50-35.00 per cent; forty-six years 35.00-35.50 per cent; forty-seven years 35.50-36.00 per cent; forty-eight years 36.00-36.50 per cent; forty-nine years 36.50-37.00 per cent; fifty years 37.00-37.50 per cent; fifty-one years 37.50-38.00 per cent; fifty-two years 38.00-38.50 per cent; fifty-three years 38.50-39.00 per cent; fifty-four years 39.00-39.50 per cent; fifty-five years 39.50-40.00 per cent; fifty-six years 40.00-40.50 per cent; fifty-seven years 40.50-41.00 per cent; fifty-eight years 41.00-41.50 per cent; fifty-nine years 41.50-42.00 per cent; sixty years 42.00-42.50 per cent; sixty-one years 42.50-43.00 per cent; sixty-two years 43.00-43.50 per cent; sixty-three years 43.50-44.00 per cent; sixty-four years 44.00-44.50 per cent; sixty-five years 44.50-45.00 per cent; sixty-six years 45.00-45.50 per cent; sixty-seven years 45.50-46.00 per cent; sixty-eight years 46.00-46.50 per cent; sixty-nine years 46.50-47.00 per cent; seventy years 47.00-47.50 per cent; seventy-one years 47.50-48.00 per cent; seventy-two years 48.00-48.50 per cent; seventy-three years 48.50-49.00 per cent; seventy-four years 49.00-49.50 per cent; seventy-five years 49.50-50.00 per cent; seventy-six years 50.00-50.50 per cent; seventy-seven years 50.50-51.00 per cent; seventy-eight years 51.00-51.50 per cent; seventy-nine years 51.50-52.00 per cent; eighty years 52.00-52.50 per cent; eighty-one years 52.50-53.00 per cent; eighty-two years 53.00-53.50 per cent; eighty-three years 53.50-54.00 per cent; eighty-four years 54.00-54.50 per cent; eighty-five years 54.50-55.00 per cent; eighty-six years 55.00-55.50 per cent; eighty-seven years 55.50-56.00 per cent; eighty-eight years 56.00-56.50 per cent; eighty-nine years 56.50-57.00 per cent; ninety years 57.00-57.50 per cent; ninety-one years 57.50-58.00 per cent; ninety-two years 58.00-58.50 per cent; ninety-three years 58.50-59.00 per cent; ninety-four years 59.00-59.50 per cent; ninety-five years 59.50-60.00 per cent; ninety-six years 60.00-60.50 per cent; ninety-seven years 60.50-61.00 per cent; ninety-eight years 61.00-61.50 per cent; ninety-nine years 61.50-62.00 per cent; one hundred years 62.00-62.50 per cent; one hundred and one years 62.50-63.00 per cent; one hundred and two years 63.00-63.50 per cent; one hundred and three years 63.50-64.00 per cent; one hundred and four years 64.00-64.50 per cent; one hundred and five years 64.50-65.00 per cent; one hundred and six years 65.00-65.50 per cent; one hundred and seven years 65.50-66.00 per cent; one hundred and eight years 66.00-66.50 per cent; one hundred and nine years 66.50-67.00 per cent; one hundred and ten years 67.00-67.50 per cent; one hundred and eleven years 67.50-68.00 per cent; one hundred and twelve years 68.00-68.50 per cent; one hundred and thirteen years 68.50-69.00 per cent; one hundred and fourteen years 69.00-69.50 per cent; one hundred and fifteen years 69.50-70.00 per cent; one hundred and sixteen years 70.00-70.50 per cent; one hundred and seventeen years 70.50-71.00 per cent; one hundred and eighteen years 71.00-71.50 per cent; one hundred and nineteen years 71.50-72.00 per cent; one hundred and twenty years 72.00-72.50 per cent; one hundred and twenty-one years 72.50-73.00 per cent; one hundred and twenty-two years 73.00-73.50 per cent; one hundred and twenty-three years 73.50-74.00 per cent; one hundred and twenty-four years 74.00-74.50 per cent; one hundred and twenty-five years 74.50-75.00 per cent; one hundred and twenty-six years 75.00-75.50 per cent; one hundred and twenty-seven years 75.50-76.00 per cent; one hundred and twenty-eight years 76.00-76.50 per cent; one hundred and twenty-nine years 76.50-77.00 per cent; one hundred and thirty years 77.00-77.50 per cent; one hundred and thirty-one years 77.50-78.00 per cent; one hundred and thirty-two years 78.00-78.50 per cent; one hundred and thirty-three years 78.50-79.00 per cent; one hundred and thirty-four years 79.00-79.50 per cent; one hundred and thirty-five years 79.50-80.00 per cent; one hundred and thirty-six years 80.00-80.50 per cent; one hundred and thirty-seven years 80.50-81.00 per cent; one hundred and thirty-eight years 81.00-81.50 per cent; one hundred and thirty-nine years 81.50-82.00 per cent; one hundred and forty years 82.00-82.50 per cent; one hundred and forty-one years 82.50-83.00 per cent; one hundred and forty-two years 83.00-83.50 per cent; one hundred and forty-three years 83.50-84.00 per cent; one hundred and forty-four years 84.00-84.50 per cent; one hundred and forty-five years 84.50-85.00 per cent; one hundred and forty-six years 85.00-85.50 per cent; one hundred and forty-seven years 85.50-86.00 per cent; one hundred and forty-eight years 86.00-86.50 per cent; one hundred and forty-nine years 86.50-87.00 per cent; one hundred and fifty years 87.00-87.50 per cent; one hundred and fifty-one years 87.50-88.00 per cent; one hundred and fifty-two years 88.00-88.50 per cent; one hundred and fifty-three years 88.50-89.00 per cent; one hundred and fifty-four years 89.00-89.50 per cent; one hundred and fifty-five years 89.50-90.00 per cent; one hundred and fifty-six years 90.00-90.50 per cent; one hundred and fifty-seven years 90.50-91.00 per cent; one hundred and fifty-eight years 91.00-91.50 per cent; one hundred and fifty-nine years 91.50-92.00 per cent; one hundred and sixty years 92.00-92.50 per cent; one hundred and sixty-one years 92.50-93.00 per cent; one hundred and sixty-two years 93.00-93.50 per cent; one hundred and sixty-three years 93.50-94.00 per cent; one hundred and sixty-four years 94.00-94.50 per cent; one hundred and sixty-five years 94.50-95.00 per cent; one hundred and sixty-six years 95.00-95.50 per cent; one hundred and sixty-seven years 95.50-96.00 per cent; one hundred and sixty-eight years 96.00-96.50 per cent; one hundred and sixty-nine years 96.50-97.00 per cent; one hundred and seventy years 97.00-97.50 per cent; one hundred and seventy-one years 97.50-98.00 per cent; one hundred and seventy-two years 98.00-98.50 per cent; one hundred and seventy-three years 98.50-99.00 per cent; one hundred and seventy-four years 99.00-99.50 per cent; one hundred and seventy-five years 99.50-100.00 per cent; one hundred and seventy-six years 100.00-100.50 per cent; one hundred and seventy-seven years 100.50-101.00 per cent; 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one hundred and ninety-six years 110.00-110.50 per cent; one hundred and ninety-seven years 110.50-111.00 per cent; one hundred and ninety-eight years 111.00-111.50 per cent; one hundred and ninety-nine years 111.50-112.00 per cent; two hundred years 112.00-112.50 per cent; two hundred and one years 112.50-113.00 per cent; two hundred and two years 113.00-113.50 per cent; two hundred and three years 113.50-114.00 per cent; two hundred and four years 114.00-114.50 per cent; two hundred and five years 114.50-115.00 per cent; two hundred and six years 115.00-115.50 per cent; two hundred and seven years 115.50-116.00 per cent; two hundred and eight years 116.00-116.50 per cent; two hundred and nine years 116.50-117.00 per cent; two hundred and ten years 117.00-117.50 per cent; two hundred and eleven years 117.50-118.00 per cent; two hundred and twelve years 118.00-118.50 per cent; two hundred and thirteen years 118.50-119.00 per cent; two hundred and fourteen years 119.00-119.50 per cent; two hundred and fifteen years 119.50-120.00 per cent; two hundred and sixteen years 120.00-120.50 per cent; two hundred and seventeen years 120.50-121.00 per cent; two hundred and eighteen years 121.00-121.50 per cent; two hundred and nineteen years 121.50-122.00 per cent; two hundred and twenty years 122.00-122.50 per cent; two hundred and twenty-one years 122.50-123.00 per cent; two hundred and twenty-two years 123.00-123.50 per cent; two hundred and twenty-three years 123.50-124.00 per cent; two hundred and twenty-four years 124.00-124.50 per cent; two hundred and twenty-five years 124.50-125.00 per cent; two hundred and twenty-six years 125.00-125.50 per cent; two hundred and twenty-seven years 125.50-126.00 per cent; two hundred and twenty-eight years 126.00-126.50 per cent; two hundred and twenty-nine years 126.50-127.00 per cent; two hundred and thirty years 127.00-127.50 per cent; two hundred and thirty-one years 127.50-128.00 per cent; two hundred and thirty-two years 128.00-128.50 per cent; two hundred and thirty-three years 128.50-129.00 per cent; two hundred and thirty-four years 129.00-129.50 per cent; two hundred and thirty-five years 129.50-130.00 per cent; two hundred and thirty-six years 130.00-130.50 per cent; two hundred and thirty-seven years 130.50-131.00 per cent; two hundred and thirty-eight years 131.00-131.50 per cent; two hundred and thirty-nine years 131.50-132.00 per cent; two hundred and forty years 132.00-132.50 per cent; two hundred and forty-one years 132.50-133.00 per cent; two hundred and forty-two years 133.00-133.50 per cent; two hundred and forty-three years 133.50-134.00 per cent; two hundred and forty-four years 134.00-134.50 per cent; two hundred and forty-five years 134.50-135.00 per cent; two hundred and forty-six years 135.00-135.50 per cent; two hundred and forty-seven years 135.50-136.00 per cent; two hundred and forty-eight years 136.00-136.50 per cent; two hundred and forty-nine years 136.50-137.00 per cent; two hundred and fifty years 137.00-137.50 per cent; two hundred and fifty-one years 137.50-138.00 per cent; two hundred and fifty-two years 138.00-138.50 per cent; two hundred and fifty-three years 138.50-139.00 per cent; two hundred and fifty-four years 139.00-139.50 per cent; two hundred and fifty-five years 139.50-140.00 per cent; two hundred and fifty-six years 140.00-140.50 per cent; two hundred and fifty-seven years 140.50-141.00 per cent; two hundred and fifty-eight years 141.00-141.50 per cent; two hundred and fifty-nine years 141.50-142.00 per cent; two hundred and sixty years 142.00-142.50 per cent; two hundred and sixty-one years 142.50-143.00 per cent; two hundred and sixty-two years 143.00-143.50 per cent; two hundred and sixty-three years 143.50-144.00 per cent; two hundred and sixty-four years 144.00-144.50 per cent; two hundred and sixty-five years 144.50-145.00 per cent; two hundred and sixty-six years 145.00-145.50 per cent; two hundred and sixty-seven years 145.50-146.00 per cent; two hundred and sixty-eight years 146.00-146.50 per cent; 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three hundred and five years 164.50-165.00 per cent; three hundred and six years 165.00-165.50 per cent; three hundred and seven years 165.50-166.00 per cent; three hundred and eight years 166.00-166.50 per cent; three hundred and nine years 166.50-167.00 per cent; three hundred and ten years 167.00-167.50 per cent; three hundred and eleven years 167.50-168.00 per cent; three hundred and twelve years 168.00-168.50 per cent; three hundred and thirteen years 168.50-169.00 per cent; three hundred and fourteen years 169.00-169.50 per cent; three hundred and fifteen years 169.50-170.00 per cent; three hundred and sixteen years 170.00-170.50 per cent; three hundred and seventeen years 170.50-171.00 per cent; three hundred and eighteen years 171.00-171.50 per cent; three hundred and nineteen years 171.50-172.00 per cent; three hundred and twenty years 172.00-172.50 per cent; three hundred and twenty-one years 172.50-173.00 per cent; three hundred and twenty-two years 173.00-173.50 per cent; three hundred and twenty-three years 173.50-174.00 per cent; three hundred and twenty-four years 174.00-174.50 per cent; three hundred and twenty-five years 174.50-175.00 per cent; three hundred and twenty-six years 175.00-175.50 per cent; three hundred and twenty-seven years 175.50-176.00 per cent; three hundred and twenty-eight years 176.00-176.50 per cent; three hundred and twenty-nine years 176.50-177.00 per cent; three hundred and thirty years 177.00-177.50 per cent; three hundred and thirty-one years 177.50-178.00 per cent; three hundred and thirty-two years 178.00-178.50 per cent; three hundred and thirty-three years 178.50-179.00 per cent; three hundred and thirty-four years 179.00-179.50 per cent; three hundred and thirty-five years 179.50-180.00 per cent; three hundred and thirty-six years 180.00-180.50 per cent; three hundred and thirty-seven years 180.50-181.00 per cent; three hundred and thirty-eight years 181.00-181.50 per cent; three hundred and thirty-nine years 181.50-182.00 per cent; three hundred and forty years 182.00-182.50 per cent; three hundred and forty-one years 182.50-183.00 per cent; three hundred and forty-two years 183.00-183.50 per cent; three hundred and forty-three years 183.50-184.00 per cent; three hundred and forty-four years 184.00-184.50 per cent; three hundred and forty-five years 184.50-185.00 per cent; three hundred and forty-six years 185.00-185.50 per cent; three hundred and forty-seven years 185.50-186.00 per cent; three hundred and forty-eight years 186.00-186.50 per cent; three hundred and forty-nine years 186.50-187.00 per cent; three hundred and fifty years 187.00-187.50 per cent; three hundred and fifty-one years 187.50-188.00 per cent; three hundred and fifty-two years 188.00-188.50 per cent; three hundred and fifty-three years 188.50-189.00 per cent; three hundred and fifty-four years 189.00-189.50 per cent; three hundred and fifty-five years 189.50-190.00 per cent; three hundred and fifty-six years 190.00-190.50 per cent; three hundred and fifty-seven years 190.50-191.00 per cent; three hundred and fifty-eight years 191.00-191.50 per cent; three hundred and fifty-nine years 191.50-192.00 per cent; three hundred and sixty years 192.00-192.50 per cent; three hundred and sixty-one years 192.50-193.00 per cent; three hundred and sixty-two years 193.00-193.50 per cent; three hundred and sixty-three years 193.50-194.00 per cent; three hundred and sixty-four years 194.00-194.50 per cent; three hundred and sixty-five years 194.50-195.00 per cent; three hundred and sixty-six years 195.00-195.50 per cent; three hundred and sixty-seven years 195.50-196.00 per cent; three hundred and sixty-eight years 196.00-196.50 per cent; three hundred and sixty-nine years 196.50-197.00 per cent; three hundred and seventy years 197.00-197.50 per cent; three hundred and seventy-one years 197.50-198.00 per cent; three hundred and seventy-two years 198.00-198.50 per cent; three hundred and seventy-three years 198.50-199.00 per cent; three hundred and seventy-four years 199.00-199.50 per cent; three hundred and seventy-five years 199.50-200.00 per cent; 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three hundred and ninety-three years 208.50-209.00 per cent; three hundred and ninety-four years 209.00-209.50 per cent; three hundred and ninety-five years 209.50-210.00 per cent; three hundred and ninety-six years 210.00-210

B.C.

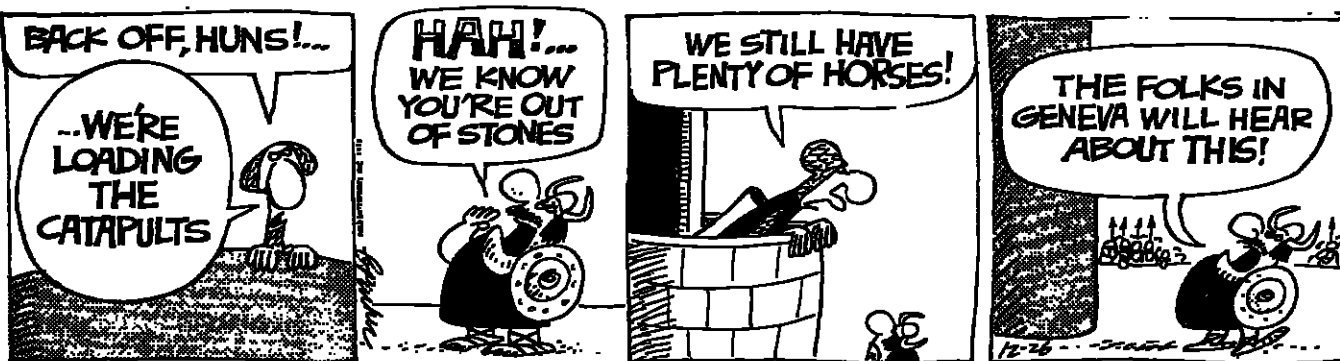
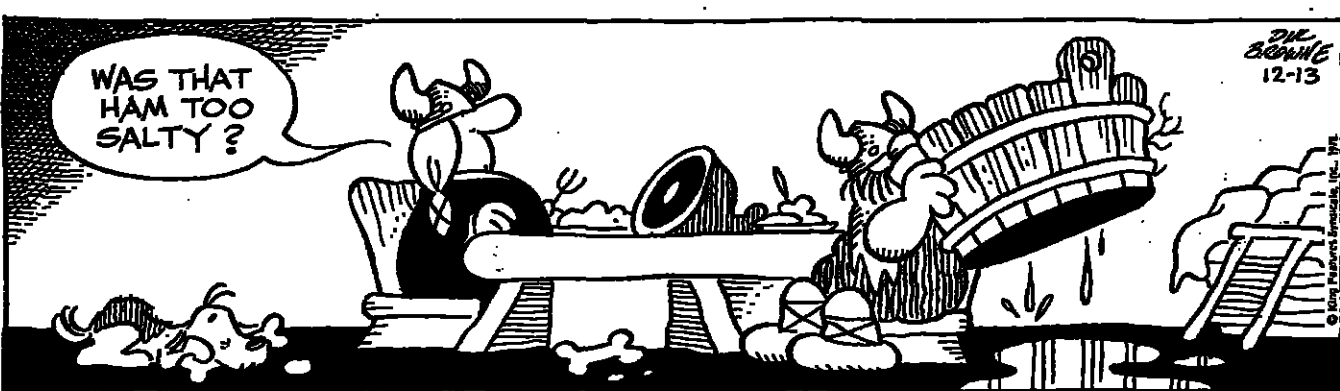
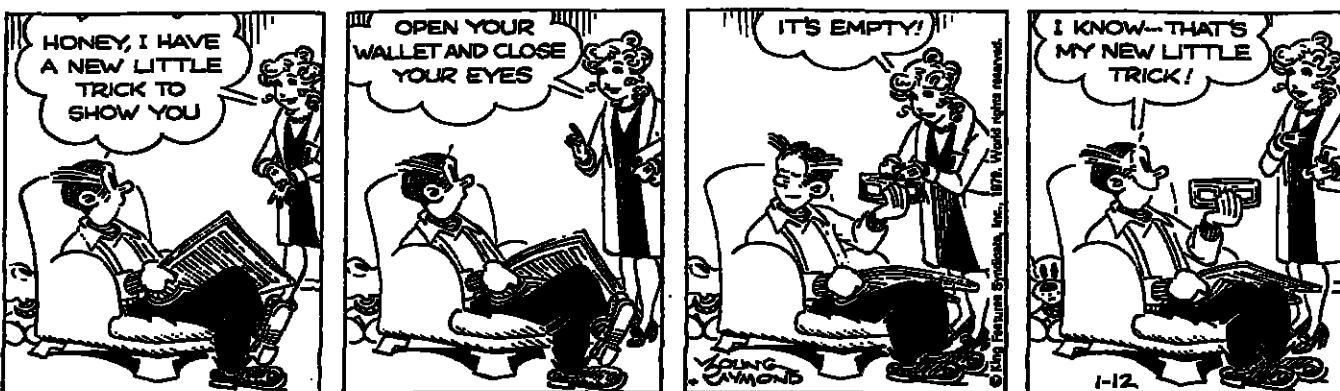
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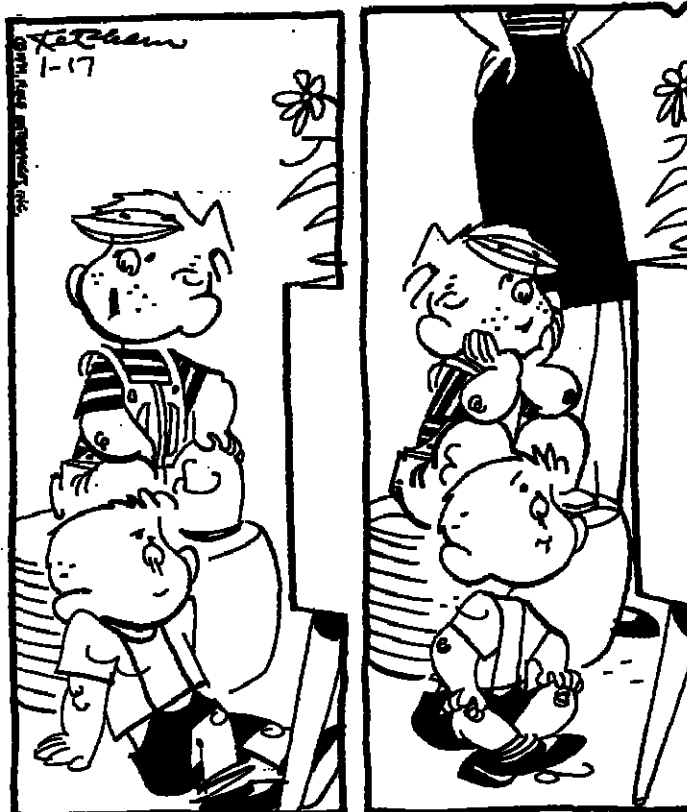
BEETLE BAILEY

HAGAR

WIZARD



## Dennis the Menace



"IT TEACHES YOU NOT TO MESS AROUND WITH A ROADRUNNER."

## CROSSWORD PUZZLE

Crossword  
by THOMAS JOSEPH

ACROSS

1 Down

2 Across

3 Down

4 Across

5 Down

6 Across

7 Down

8 Across

9 Down

10 Across

11 Down

12 Across

13 Down

14 Across

15 Down

16 Across

17 Down

18 Across

19 Down

20 Across

21 Down

22 Across

23 Down

24 Across

25 Down

26 Across

27 Down

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70 Across

71 Down

72 Across

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74 Across

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76 Across

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78 Across

79 Down

80 Across

81 Down

82 Across

83 Down

84 Across

## Believe It or Not



NAPOLÉON BONAPARTE  
FOR MEDICINAL PURPOSES  
ALWAYS KEPT A CROCK OF PICKLES HANDY

ALASKAN MOOSE  
OFTEN STAND 7' 8" HIGH AT THE SHOULDER AND WEIGH NEARLY A TON

Contract Bridge B. Jay Becker

Look Before You Leap

South dealer. Neither side vulnerable.

NORTH  
♠ 10 9 6 4  
♥ K  
♦ A 8 3 2  
♣ A 5 4

WEST  
♠ A K Q J 5  
♥ 10 6 3 2  
♦ 10 4  
♣ 8 7

EAST  
♠ 7 3 2  
♥ 8 5  
♦ K 10 7  
♣ 10 9 6 3 2

SOUTH  
♠ 8  
♥ A Q J 9 4  
♦ Q J 5 5  
♣ K Q J

The bidding:  
South West North East  
1♣ 1♥ 2♣ Pass  
2♥ Pass 3♥ Pass

Opening lead - king of spades.

Here is a hand from the annual intercollegiate championships. South is in four hearts and West starts out with the K-A of spades. How should declarer play the hand?

It is easy for anyone who customarily plays quickly to misplay the hand. Actually, most of the South players who got to four hearts went wrong early in the play when they ruffed the second spade lead, drew trumps, and tried a diamond finesse.

East took the queen of diamonds with the king, and South was forced to concede the interests of safety.

In the actual case, West cannot do better than continue with a third round of spades and South one then effort to ruff with much greater equanimity. He next plays four rounds of trumps, leads the queen of diamonds and finesesses after West follows low. East wins the diamond with the king but, since he has no more spades to lead, South makes the rest of the tricks.

In effect, declarer draws East's fangs by deliberately losing a spade trick at trick two. It is a trick that South can easily afford to concede in the interests of safety.

CRYPTOQUOTES - Here's how to work it:

AXYDLBAAXR  
LONGFELLOW

One letter simply stands for another. In this sample A is used for the three L's, X for the two O's, etc. Single letters, apostrophes, length and formation of the words are all hints. Each day the code letters are different.

CRYPTOQUOTES

IBFTBU PXT VEYEQJ XEJ  
MEJTB QT XEJ YUITSUJ TA  
FUSQSKIF EJ IVSUIKF  
KUIK - VEVF VIBZQSF

Yesterday's Cryptquote: WE CAN ONLY CHANGE THE WORLD BY CHANGING MEN - WILLIAM JAMER

VITTEL for vitality

ANBAH TRADING  
JEDDAH P.O. BOX 971  
TEL: 7266-7675  
Riyadh: 7266-7675  
TEL: 31271 62164

## ARAB NEWS CALENDAR

## PRAYER TIMES

TUESDAY	Fajr	Ishraq	Dhuhr	Asr	Maghreb	Isha
Mecca	5:44	7:07	12:39	3:49	6:08	7:38
Medina	5:51	7:11	12:42	3:46	6:04	7:34
Nejd	5:16	6:39	12:07	3:13	5:31	7:01

## DHAHRAN TV

4:30 Sesame St.	No. 1066
5:28 Kukla & Ollie	Taking Fran's Picture
6:30 Cartoon	Roadrunner: Guided Muscle
6:36 On Our Own	The Blind Date
7:10 Safety Film	Chicken Little
7:11 That's My Mama	Trial & Error
7:37 Charlie's Angels	The Vegas Connection
8:25 Channel 2	High Winds In Jamaica

## WEATHER

Temperatures will continue to fall gradually in the northern, western and central parts of the Kingdom with cloud covering most areas. Rain is expected especially in the northern, eastern, central and southwestern parts.

Winds will be mostly northwesterly to northerly and southwesterly in the southern, central and eastern areas at moderate speed.

Sea conditions in territorial waters will be moderate. Monday's temperature (maximum, minimum in centigrade)

Mecca	—	—	Hail	16	06
Jeddah	25	19	Tabuk	16	04
Riyadh	27	16	Turaf	16	07
Dhahran	25	17	Rafha	20	08
Medina	22	10	Yanbu	26	14
Taif	20	10	Abha	15	07

## SAUDI RADIO

Afternoon Transmission	Evening Transmission
1:00 Opening	10:00 Opening
1:01 The Holy Quran	10:01 The Holy Quran
1:05 Gems of Guidance	10:05 Message to the Faithful
1:10 S.A. - A Daily Chronicle	10:10 Light Music
1:15 Off the Record	10:15 NEWS
2:00 Your Choice	10:25 S.A. - A Daily Chronicle
2:05 On Islam	10:30 Music Worldwide
2:10 Islam the Divine Truth	11:00 Champions of Solidarity
2:15 Music	11:10 Press Review
2:20 NEWS	11:15 The Sixties
2:25 Press Review	11:45 The World of Guitar
3:15 Music	12:00 Islamic Contributions
3:20 My Music	12:15 The Songwriters
3:50 Close Down	12:45 A Rendezvous with Dreams
	12:59 Close Down

## VOA

F.M.	M.W.
8:00 News Roundup	12:30 VOA Magazine
8:05 Reports: Actualities	12:35 America: Science; Cultural; Letter
8:10 Opinion; Analysis	1:00 Special English
8:30 Dateline	1:30 Music USA: (Jazz)
8:35 News Summary	1:35 VOA WORLD REPORT
8:40 Special English: News; Feature; The Making of a Nation	1:40 News ... newsman's voice ... correspondent reports ... background features ... media comments ... news analysis
8:45 News Summary	
9:30 Music USA: (Standards)	
10:00 News Roundup	
10:05 Reports; Actualities	
10:15 Opinion; Analysis	

## BBC

Morning Transmission	4.30 The Pleasure's Yours
8:00 World News	5.15 Report on Religion
8:09 *Twenty-Four Hours News Summary	6.00 Radio Newsweek
8.30 *Sarah Ward	6.15 *Outlook
8.45 World Today	7.00 World News
9.00 Newsweek	7.09 Commentary
9.30 *Opera Star	7.15 *Sherlock Holmes
10.00 World News	7.45 World Today
10.09 Twenty-Four Hours News Summary	8.00 World News
10.30 *Sarah Ward	8.09 *Books and Writers
10.45 *Something to Show You	8.30 *Take One
11.00 World News	8.45 Sports Round-up
11.09 Reflections	9.00 World News
11.15 Piano Style	9.09 News about Britain
11.30 Brain of Britain 1978	9.15 Radio Newsweek
12.00 World News	9.30 Farming World
12.09 British Press Review	10.00 Outlook News Summary
12.15 World Today	10.39 Stock Market Report
12.30 Financial News	10.43 Look Ahead
12.40 Look Ahead	10.45 Ulster in Focus
12.45 The Tony Myatt Request Show	11.00 World News
Evening Transmission	11.09 Twenty-Four Hours News Summary
1.15 Ulster in Focus	11.30 The Pleasure's Yours
1.30 Discovery	Midnight Transmission
2.00 World News	12.15 Talkabout
2.09 News about Britain	12.45 Nature Notebook
2.15 Alphabet of Musical Curios	1.00 World News
2.30 Sports International	1.09 World Today
2.40 Radio Newsweek	1.25 Financial News
2.45 Promenade Concert	1.35 Book Choice
3.45 Sports Round-up	1.40 Reflections
4.00 World News	1.45 Sports Round-up
4.09 Twenty-Four Hours News Summary	2.00 World News
	2.09 Commentary
	2.15 The Face of England

## Your Individual Horoscope

FOR TUESDAY, JANUARY 23, 1982

What kind of day will tomorrow be? To find out what the stars say, read the forecast given for your birth sign.

ARIES (Mar. 21 to Apr. 19)

Attendance at a party now could lead to an invitation to travel. Welcome the chance to expand your circle of friends.

Taurus (Apr. 20 to May 20)

Business opportunities are highlighted, and you seem to have more than one iron in the fire. Investigate retirement and pension plans.

Gemini (May 21 to June 20)

You have every right to feel optimistic about a close contact, and today's shared pleasures should further that closeness!

Cancer (June 21 to July 21)

Knowing that others appreciate you enables you to really put your heart into your work today. Superiors will take notice, too!

Leo (July 22 to Aug. 22)

Capitalize on favorable trends for promoting heart interests and partnership concerns. You seem to want to give others your very best — and should!

Virgo (Aug. 23 to Sept. 22)

If you feel you have too much to do, in general this is a

favorable time for hiring household help. In any case, tackle chores with gusto!

Libra (Sept. 23 to Oct. 22)

A good time for dropping in on neighbors. You may find that you have much in common with someone whom hitherto you thought of as just an acquaintance.

Scorpio (Oct. 23 to Nov. 21)

Fortunate business developments now give you much to be thankful for. Shopping may lead to an extra-special item for the home.

Sagittarius (Nov. 22 to Dec. 21)

Others are receptive to your ideas now. Avoid false chatter and communicate those thoughts which are truly important to you.

Capricorn (Dec. 22 to Jan. 19)

Though others may not notice, you'll lay the groundwork now for important financial developments that will pay off later.

Aquarius (Jan. 20 to Feb. 18)

An excellent time for circulating among friends, attending group functions, and generally making a good impression on others.

Pisces (Feb. 19 to Mar. 20)

Someone may have put in a good word for you. In any case, a new career opportunity is practically yours for the asking. Be attentive.

John M. Lito



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**PASSPORT LOST**  
Danish Passport No. P3118786 issued at Svendborg on 31-3-76 to Mrs. Dorthe Irene Jensen has been lost. Finder please deliver it to Danish Embassy—Jeddah.

**PASSPORT LOST**  
Pakistani Passport No. AF 078364 issued at Lahore on 8-2-75 to Mr. Khawaja Zahid Majeed has been lost. Finder please deliver it to Pakistan Embassy—Jeddah.

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Zahid Tractor announce that Mr. Anthony Ross Pirie, a British National working in the Commercial Section and dealing with Lesser Mobile Units has resigned.  
Those who have any claim against Mr. Pirie must advise our Personnel Department at Kilo 5, Mecca Road, within seven days of this date after which no liability or claim will be accepted by the Company.

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**PASSPORT LOST**  
Somali Passport No. 41813/3 issued at Mogadishu on 1-1-76 to Mr. Ali Abdi Ismail has been lost. Finder please deliver it to Somali Embassy—Jeddah.

**PASSPORT LOST**  
Afghani Passport No. not known issued at Kabul to Mr. Noor Ali S/o Abdullah, has been lost. Finder please deliver it to Afghan Embassy—Jeddah.

**PASSPORT LOST**  
**TURKISH PASSPORT BELONGING TO MR. ATTILA EMIRBAYER HAS BEEN LOST. FINDER PLEASE DELIVER IT TO THE TURKISH EMBASSY.**

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PAGE 14

Late News

## Raises defense spending 10%

# Carter slashes 1980 welfare budget

WASHINGTON, Jan. 22 (R) — President Carter, calling for austerity and sacrifice to defeat inflation, gave Congress Monday a record \$331.6 billion budget that raises defense spending but slashes funds for social welfare programs.

The budget for fiscal year, 1980 beginning on Oct. 1 projected a \$29 billion deficit, compared with the \$37.4 billion deficit estimated for this financial year.

The president increased defense spending by 10 per cent, from \$111.9 billion to \$123 billion.

"The budget... is lean and austere," the president said in a budget message to Congress that re-emphasized his fear that inflation, which rose by about 9.2 per cent in the 1978 calendar year, could wreck the economy.

Tuesday night he will go to Congress to express in person his concerns in the annual State of the Union address.

The planned overall spending of \$331.6 billion in 1980 compared with \$493.4 billion in this financial year, an increase of about 7.7 per cent, including the large jump in defense spending.

This barely met the estimated seven per cent inflation rate and, according to Carter's critics, failed to take into account the needs of a growing population.

Budget Director James McIntyre said the fear of inflation persuaded the president to cut \$16 billion from a \$548 billion spending total he had been planning last July.

With its main provisions generally known in advance, the budget has already met strong resistance from liberals in Carter's Democratic Party, from black civil rights groups, and from pensioners' organizations upset by proposed cuts in some social security benefits.

But the president said programs for the poor were about \$4.5 billion larger, despite overall cuts. He insisted that the budget was fair in meeting needs for welfare, health, public jobs, education and other social programs.

"The policy of restraint... is imperative if we are to overcome the threat of accelerating inflation," the president said.

"If that threat is realized, it would severely disrupt our economy and the well-being of our society. Americans with low and fixed incomes would suffer the most."

"This budget supports a balanced fiscal policy. It is sufficiently restrained to ease inflationary pressures, but it will permit continued economic growth," he said.

## President's message to Congress

## Highlights of 1980 budget



President Carter  
Social security: spending will increase by \$13 billion to \$115.2 billion. Proposals will be made to eliminate what

Carter calls some unnecessary benefits. Taxes might be cut in 1981.

Energy: a reduction in Department of Energy budget from \$8.95 billion in the current fiscal year to \$8.89 billion, when offsetting revenues are taken into account.

Food and nutrition: The Agriculture Department proposes to spend more than \$10.8 billion on these programs, compared with less than \$9.6 billion in this fiscal year.

Foreign aid: a total of \$8.3 billion is budgeted for financial and economic assistance, compared with \$7 billion in fiscal 1979.

Defense: spending increase of \$10.8 billion to \$122.7 billion. It is in accord with a promise to NATO to increase defense spending by three per cent after inflation is considered.

The poor: spending increase of \$4.5 billion to \$68.5 billion. Programs include Medicaid, food stamps, subsidized housing and nutrition programs.

Jobs: the CETA public service job and training program would be cut by \$729 million to \$9.6 billion. It would eliminate 158,000 adult jobs and 250,000 summer youth jobs, but businesses would get a tax break for hiring young, poor adults.

National debt: interest paid will be \$57.1 billion. The national debt is expected to rise from \$787 billion now to \$899 billion by October 1980.

Federal grants: aid to states and local governments will barely increase, from \$82.1 billion to \$82.9 billion.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 22 (AP) — Here are important points in President Carter's fiscal 1980 budget, which he submitted to Congress Monday.

Economic outlook: the budget anticipates that consumer prices will rise 7.4 per cent in 1979, not as much as 9.2 per cent inflation rate in 1978. Unemployment may increase from 5.9 per cent to 6.2 per cent.

Defense: spending increase of \$10.8 billion to \$122.7 billion. It is in accord with a promise to NATO to increase defense spending by three per cent after inflation is considered.

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## After year of haggling

# Concorde opens Far East run

LONDON, Jan. 22 (R) — East and West will only be nine hours apart when the Supersonic Concorde begins a regular London to Singapore run this week.

After nearly a year of negotiations, the Anglo-French airliner will resume a Far East service which was suspended after only six flights because of environmental objections by the Malaysian government.

The London-Singapore flight by subsonic airliner takes more than 15 hours.

The objections have now been withdrawn for a trial period of six months and there will be three Concorde flights in each direction per week, via Bahrain, starting on Wednesday.

British Airways and Singapore Airlines will operate the service jointly and the Concorde will fly Ba's colors on one side and Singapore Airlines' on the other.

The needle-nosed plane, which cost \$3 million to develop and build over 15 years, seems finally on its way to becoming a commercial success.

Ten days ago, the Texas-based Braniff Airlines started using Concorde in its first domestic American run. Braniff has leased the Ba and Air France Concorde which arrive in Washington from London and Paris and takes them on daily return trips to Dallas.

New Concorde routes are under discussion and Peking, Melbourne and Hong Kong seem to be the next targets for Ba and Jeddah and Tokyo for Air France.

Of the 16 Concorde built, Ba is flying five — on its runs to New York, Washington and Bahrain and Air France flies four to New York, Washington, Mexico City, Dakar, Caracas

and Rio de Janeiro. The first two Concorde built are now in museums and five others are unsold.

The Concorde services to New York from London and Paris are already a financial success. Ba's London to Washington run is flying at 60 per cent capacity which is likely to go up to 90 per cent with Braniff feeding Dallas passengers into the run to London.

PARIS, Jan. 22 (AP) — A detachment of Zaire troops helped put down violent student riots in Bangui, capital of the Central African Empire, in which dozens of persons were killed, informed sources said here Monday.

Estimates of the death toll in the rioting, which started last Friday night in the university area, range from 40 or 50 to 100, with several hundred injured, the sources said.

Emperor Bokassa I ordered a 6 p.m. to 6 a.m. curfew Saturday and on Monday morning, the city was reported quiet but tense.

The riots are believed to have started as a protest against a Ministry of Education order Thursday that university students wear a uniform. Students protested the uniform was too expensive and the protests developed into riots in which many shops and two factories were sacked, the sources said.

They said two French pilots of Emperor Bokassa I's personal plane were roughed up in the riots, but apparently only because they strayed into the area. Bokassa indicated in a radio broadcast that diplomats had been beaten, but diplomats here had heard only of one minor incident involving a

European diplomat, also apparently incidental to the main events.

They said there was no sign of specific hostility to foreigners and no other reports of such incidents.

The Zaire troops, described as a company, somewhere between 150 and 450 men, reportedly arrived by air shortly after the rioting broke out.

Bokassa has long had close relations with Zaire's President Mobutu Sese Seko, who has also in the past sent troops to help other neighboring states with internal troubles, notably in Burundi in 1972.

PARIS, Jan. 22 (AP) — The statement read out at Khomeini's headquarters said, "Accepting the chairmanship of the regency council was only for the protection of the national interest and possibly to end the internal turmoil."

In Tehran, senior government sources denied that Tehran had resigned.

The Shah himself, meanwhile, arrived in Marrakesh, Morocco, Monday with his wife Empress Farah from Aswan, Egypt to a welcome from King Hassan II and an intensive security clampdown.

King Hassan drove to the airport in a 20-vehicle motorcade through streets lined with troops and police. All persons without special permits were refused entry to the roads leading to the airport.

In Tehran announcement of Khomeini's plans to return

leader.

Iran



LONDON: Public service strikers, estimated by police to number 38,000, marched on Parliament Monday to press their demands for higher pay. As one-and-a-half million public employees walked out Monday, police in Glasgow had to intervene when pickets tried to prevent an ambulance with a critically ill man entering a hospital.

## 1½ million U.K. public employees strike

LONDON, Jan. 22 (R) — Britain's pay revolt hit schools, hospitals and welfare services Monday as one million and a half low-wage workers staged a one-day protest strike.

For the first time children, the sick and the old were directly affected by a bitter confrontation which has already disrupted industry.

In London and some other areas even ambulances took part in the nationwide "action day" coordinated by four unions representing 1.5 million low-paid workers — among them garbage collectors, hospital porters, road repairmen, laundry staff, lavatory attendants and gravediggers.

Some 100,000 truck drivers continued an 11-day strike that has snarled supply lines and train drivers planned a one-day stoppage Tuesday — their third this month.

"Numerically this is probably the worst strike day since the 1930s," a government employment official said.

The picket lines striking truck drivers have formed outside docks and depots, were also set up at schools and hospitals.

In London, Scotland and the West Midlands ambulances refused to obey union instructions to answer emergency calls.

Health Secretary David En

## Schools, hospitals, welfare services hit

In Glasgow police had to intervene when pickets tried to prevent an ambulance carrying a critically injured man to hospital. The patient had been transferred to a police station.

At one London hospital some children turned away from a picket line manned by school caretakers and cooks.

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## Papal audience

Gromyko arrives in Rome

ROME, Jan. 22 (R) — Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko arrived Monday for talks with Italian leaders on world affairs and his first meeting with Polish-born Pope John Paul.

The veteran Soviet politician will meet President Sandro Pertini, an outspoken supporter of Prime Minister Giulio Andreotti, whose minority government has come under increasing pressure from the Italian Communist Party, and Foreign Minister Arnaldo Forlani.

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## Day's W. Indies batting draws North Zone game

JULLUNDUR, India, Jan. 22 (AP) — The match between the West Indies and an Indian North Zone side ended in a draw Monday after the tourists had batted for the entire day.

Resuming at the overnight score of 34 for one wicket, the visiting batsmen played steadily to wipe off the 144-run first innings deficit and then built up a lead of 199 runs when play ended in this city, 350 kilometers north of New Delhi.

Sew Shivanaraine hit a swashbuckling 80 and useful knocks by Arvin Greenidge and

Derek Parry laid the foundations of the West Indian total. Greenidge made 48 while Parry remained unbeaten on 70.

Former Test captain and zone skipper Bishan Singh Bedi fractured a finger while trying to stop a full-blooded drive from Greenidge.

Spinner Deepak Chopra was the most successful North Zone bowler, claiming three wickets for 67 runs.

For the West Indians, the three-day fixture provided useful batting practice for the fifth Test match which begins in New Delhi on Wednesday.

## From page one

### Fateh

rushed there for brain surgery, but less than an hour later the PLO released the news of his death.

Married to former Miss Universe Georgina Rizk, Abu Hassan was in his mid 30's and, as one veteran Arab observer of Palestinian affairs put it, he was "just like Arafat's son."

The PLO chief telephoned the American University Hospital from Damascus, where

he was attending the current session of the Palestine National Council to enquire about this aide's condition.

"It was done with a remote control device planned in a parked pickup truck," a Wafa official said.

"It was the same kind of device that has been used against the Syrians and against Arafat," he said. "There have been about a half dozen remote-controlled blasts in

recent months against Syrian military trucks.

"I would guess it is the Israelis," the Wafa official said. "Whoever plotted that bomb wanted to kill a lot of people — it went off at about 4 o'clock (1400 GMT) and there is always a traffic jam at that place at that time of afternoon," he said.

"And the Israelis still hold Abu Hassan responsible for Munich in their propaganda."

News of the death struck the western sector of Beirut like a thunderbolt.

Palestinian security units in red pickup trucks mounted with heavy machineguns quickly rushed to the area and sealed off roads leading to the site of the blast, which also destroyed at least two other cars and damaged nearby buildings. Witnesses said some pieces of metal from the explosion were thrown up to a mile (2 km) from the scene.

Tehrani first said he was stepping aside for personal reasons.

But in Neauphle-Le-Chateau, near Paris, aides of Khomeini read a statement saying Tehrani resigned out of respect for Iranian public opinion.

The statement, said by the aides to be written in Tehrani's hand writing, was sent to Khomeini Sunday night.

Tehrani met briefly with Khomeini late Monday, then simply confirmed that he had resigned.

Khomeini reportedly blocked an earlier resignation move by Tehrani, telling him that he should denounce the regency council as illegal.

Khomeini said he would not receive Tehrani unless he declared the council illegal.

Tehrani arrived in Paris last Thursday saying he might have talks with the religious

leader.

The statement read out at Khomeini's headquarters said, "Accepting the chairmanship of the regency council was only for the protection of the national interest and possibly to end the internal turmoil."

In Tehran, senior government sources denied that Tehran had resigned.

The Shah himself, meanwhile, arrived in Marrakesh, Morocco, Monday with his wife Empress Farah from Aswan, Egypt to a welcome from King Hassan II and an intensive security clampdown.

King Hassan drove to the airport in a 20-vehicle motorcade through streets lined with troops and police. All persons without special permits were refused entry to the roads leading to the airport.

In Tehran announcement of Khomeini's plans to return

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